

# DAILY REPORT

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## GENERAL

## EEC'S ROY JENKINS CONTINUES VISIT TO BEIJING

## Meeting With Deng

OW231628 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP)--The second day of talks between visiting European Economic Community (EEC) Commission President Roy Jenkins and Chinese leaders was dominated by a ninety minute meeting with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping who reaffirmed the Chinese position on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

Mr Deng told Mr Jenkins of the need to "punish" Vietnam, and said that the risks had been "carefully and soberly calculated" by the Chinese authorities, a spokesman for Mr Jenkins said. The Chinese vice-premier said that the "limited" scale of the attack should be "obvious to all" but made no mention of any Chinese withdrawal of troops. They would be recalled "once the objectives had been reached," Mr Jenkins' spokesman said, adding that he was not quoting the Chinese vice-premier verbatim but giving the gist of what he had said. Mr Deng made his comments on China's positions on Vietnam in the course of a general roundup of the world situation during which he made somber references to the situation in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, the spokesman added. Mr Deng showed great curiosity about the European monetary system, elections to the European parliament and its powers and asked a series of "very informed" questions, the spokesman said.

Chinese ministers and particularly Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang who saw Mr Jenkins this afternoon, together with Vice-Premier Gu Mu whom Mr Jenkins saw yesterday, had expressed their interest in the European monetary system and its "stabilizing" effect on the rates of exchange as they affected contracts signed between the EEC and China. The costs of these contracts could vary considerably with exchange fluctuations and China looked favourably on all measures leading to the establishment of stable and fixed indices and moreover contributing to European cohesion and unity, observers noted. The Chinese leaders were also interested in European efforts favouring developing countries as well as in relations between the EEC and the United States. They reaffirmed the Chinese intention to "put some flesh on the bone" of the agreements signed last year between China and the EEC with concrete projects.

## 23 Feb Reception

OW232209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)--Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, gave a reception here this evening in honour of diplomatic envoys to China of EEC countries and leading members of Chinese departments concerned. Among the Chinese guests at the reception were Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; Kang Maozhao, Chinese ambassador to the EEC; department directors of Chinese ministries concerned and leading members of various China national import and export corporations. Present were Mrs Jenkins and members of Mr Jenkins' party.

## Meeting With Hua

OW241536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--"China hopes to see a united and strong Europe. European friends also hope that China will be prosperous and powerful. This is our common point of departure in developing relations between China and the European Communities."

Premier Hua Guofeng said this at a meeting with Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, and Mrs Jenkins here this afternoon. The Chinese premier pointed out: "Our relations with the European Communities are growing better and better. President Jenkins' current visit to China has deepened understanding and friendship between us." Mr Jenkins was pleased with the results of his visit. He said his meetings and talks with Chinese colleagues were very interesting and very useful.

In the course of the friendly conversation, Premier Hua said: "Hegemonists are unhappy to see China modernized, because they know a modernized China will be a big obstacle to them in their quest for world domination." In pursuit of the four modernizations, he stressed, China should conscientiously study the advanced experience and technology of foreign countries in developing their economies. Premier Hua wished further increase in trade between China and the European Communities.

Mr Jenkins said: "Our communities strongly hope China will make progress. We would like to contribute to China's four modernizations as a friendly partner."

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Premier Hua greeted Mr and Mrs Jenkins and members of Mr Jenkins' party with handshakes. They were photographed together. Present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his wife, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang, and Chinese Ambassador to the European Economic Community Kang Maozhao and his wife.

#### AFP Details

OW241358 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (AFP)-- Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng told European Economic Community (EEC) Commission President Roy Jenkins today that China had "carefully calculated all risks including that of Soviet intervention before launching its "punitive" operation against Vietnam. The Chinese premier and communist party chairman said this to Mr Jenkins during a ninety-minute meeting late this afternoon.

In a press conference held just after the meeting with Mr Hua, Mr Jenkins stressed that he was not directly quoting the Chinese leader but merely giving the gist of what he had said. Like Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping yesterday, Mr Hua described the Chinese operation as "limited" in time and scope and hinted that it would be "short" but did not elaborate any further on this or on China's military objectives. Mr Hua reiterated that the Chinese operation was not an "invasion." Nothing Mr Hua said to him differed in its "general line" from the statement of China's position he had heard from other Chinese leaders including Mr Deng, Mr Jenkins said replying to a question. Mr Jenkins expressed the "concern" of the EEC over the Sino-Vietnamese affair and recalled the terms of the joint EEC statement released on Tuesday. Vietnam had been one of the "worrying points" mentioned by Premier Hua in his roundup of the world situation, but the talks had been "dominated" by economic questions and the relations between the EEC and China, Mr Jenkins said.

#### Press Conference

OW241638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--A joint trade committee of China and the European Economic Community will be set up and its first meeting is scheduled for May 3 in Beijing, announced Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities, today.

He told newsmen at a press conference here that the joint committee would meet alternately in Beijing and Brussels annually to monitor and examine the function of the trade agreement between the European Community and China and solve questions and problems that might arise and to explore new opportunities for developing trade.

Reviewing his three and a half day talks with Chinese leaders, Mr Jenkins said the talks covered the world political scene as well as development inside the European Community. But the hard core of the talks, he said, was about the trade agreement which was signed nearly a year ago and about the desire on both sides to put some solid flesh on the bones of this agreement. The discussions, he added, took place on a number of specific issues and concerned the implementation of the agreement. Mr Jenkins also revealed a number of proposals he raised with China to facilitate the expansion of trade between the community and China.

24 Feb Banquet

OW241640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--President Roy Jenkins of the Commission of the European Communities gave a reciprocal banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his wife, Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, and Chinese Ambassador to the European Economic Community Kang Maozhao. Present were Mrs Jenkins, Mr Roy Jenkins' entourage and diplomatic envoys of European Community countries to China. President Jenkins and Vice-Premier Gu Mu proposed toasts to the constant development of relations between China and the European Communities.

This morning, President Jenkins was guest speaker at a meeting arranged by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. He gave an account of the European Communities and answered questions raised at the meeting. Mr and Mrs Jenkins and his entourage will leave here tomorrow for a visit to other parts of China.

UNITED STATES

TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW241629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal, Mrs Blumenthal and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to China. This is the first U.S. Government delegation to visit China since the normalization of relations between the two countries. The delegation includes high-ranking officials and advisers of the departments of state, treasury and commerce.

Secretary Blumenthal will hold talks with Chinese Minister of Finance Zhang Jingfu and exchange views with Chinese leaders and economic and trade circles on expanding economic relations and trade between the two countries. In his capacity as President Carter's special envoy, the secretary will attend the inauguration ceremony of the U.S. Embassy in China on March 1.

Greeting the American guests at the airport were Minister Zhang Jingfu and his wife Hu Xiaofeng, Vice-Minister of Finance Xin Yuanxi and adviser Xie Ming, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China Qiao Peixin. Present at the airport were J. Stapleton Roy, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, Mrs Roy, and other officials of the liaison office.

## 25 Feb Banquet

OW251829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1817 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Finance Zhang Jingfu gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury of the United States, and Mrs Blumenthal, and members of Mr Blumenthal's party. Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli was present.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1638 GMT on 25 February, in a similar report on the 25 February banquet for Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, adds the following passage: Speaking at the banquet, Zhang Jingfu said: "The normalization of relations between China and the United States has opened up wide vistas for increasing the understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries and promoting friendly cooperation between the two countries in various fields. It is also conducive to the peace and stability of Asia and the world. Recently, Chinese leader Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited the United States and had friendly meetings with President Carter. The talks between the leaders of the two countries were friendly, sincere and constructive and achieved conspicuous results."]

"The delegation headed by Secretary of Treasury Mr Michael Blumenthal is the first U.S. Government delegation to China since the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations." "We are convinced," he said, "that through sincere talks between the two sides and common efforts, we will surely achieve positive results in enhancing economic relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples."

Dwelling on the situation in China, Zhang Jingfu said: "Now many friendly countries in the world are willing to develop trade and exchange science and technology with China and hope China will be prosperous and strong. On our part, we are also willing to develop economic and trade relations with all countries, import advanced foreign technology and equipment and utilize foreign capital on the basis of equality and mutual benefit." "We believe that by hard work and expanding international economic cooperation on the basis of self-reliance and hard struggle, we can surely speed up our socialist construction and modernize China by the end of the century," he added.

On the Chinese border forces' counterattack in self-defence against Vietnamese aggressors, Zhang Jingfu said: "Chinese border forces were driven beyond forbearance before they rose in counterattack. Their action is fully justified.

"We don't want to go to battle. [The Chinese version omits the previous sentence.] We don't want an inch of Vietnamese territory, but neither will we tolerate unbridled incursions into Chinese territory."

Secretary Blumenthal, in reply, said: "We shall have many important discussions. These talks between our two delegations can lay the foundation for close and friendly economic and political relations between our two countries."

"Vice Premier Deng's recent visit to the U.S. was a great historical event. His visit was very successful, his talks with President Carter now form the basis for our further work," he pointed out.

Secretary Blumenthal said: "On March 1, we will formalize and fully implement the historic agreement of January 1 to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations."

"It will be a great honor and a personal privilege for me to represent President Carter when we raise the flag of the United States over the fully established embassy of our country: a great honor, because this event will mark an important milestone symbolizing the achievement of full normalization of our bilateral relations. Normalization now provides an opportunity to develop the framework for a growing and mutually beneficial economic relationship between us. We agree with you that we must quickly resolve problems left over from the past," he added.

He said: "We must also begin discussions leading to a trade agreement between the U.S. and China. As we proceed with this work, we can begin to collaborate to expand our overall trade and business relations. This must be done so as to benefit the peoples of both our countries."

In his speech, Secretary Blumenthal dealt with the U.S. Government's concern over the situation in Southeast Asia and its position.

Present at the banquet were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Wang Runsheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Xin Yuanxi, vice-minister of finance; Xie Ming, adviser to the Ministry of Finance; and Qiao Peixin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China. Among the guests were J. Stapleton Roy, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and Mrs Roy, and officials of the liaison office.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### DENG WELCOMES UN CALL FOR PRC, SRV PULLOUTS

0W261032 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (KYODO)--Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said Monday that China wholeheartedly welcomed the proposal made at the UN Security Council by the United States, Japan and two other nations calling for a pullout of China's troops from Vietnam and Vietnam's from Cambodia.

Speaking to Takeji Watanabe, president of KYODO news service, Deng said, however, "We would not make that a bargaining condition," indicating that China might pull out from Vietnam, even if Vietnam did not withdraw from Cambodia. The vice premier was referring to the proposal made at the UNSC Friday by the United States, Japan, Norway and Portugal. Deng, interviewed by Watanabe at the Great Hall of the People, also said he hoped that China's "punitive action" against Vietnam would come to an end in less than the 33 days required to settle the Sino-India border trouble. "But the other side is the problem," he said, indicating that China might continue its military action, depending on what Vietnam does.

The vice premier told Watanabe, "We had considered certain risks in making the decision (to take military action against Vietnam) and had made sufficient preparations." He said he expected these risks, apparently meaning Soviet armed intervention, would be averted, although they could not completely be discounted.

Watanabe asked Deng what "lesson" China liked to give Vietnam in launching military action.

Deng replied, "We would not mind military achievements. Our objective is a limited one, that is, to teach them they could not run about as much as they desired." In fighting, some casualties are inevitable on both sides, the vice premier said. The vice premier said the Vietnamese had frequently invaded Chinese territory. "So what's wrong with us going into their's?" he asked.

He went on to assert that Vietnam had a history of aggression on other nations. He said tens of thousands of Vietnamese invaded Laos and hundreds of thousands went into Cambodia and set up a puppet regime. "They controlled Laos, invaded Cambodia, signed a treaty with the Soviet Union that is a military alliance in nature, and encroached on Chinese soil at will," the vice premier said.

Deng estimated the Soviet forces "in the north" at 1 million men, but said the Russian deployment was rather sparse along the (Sino-Soviet) border extending 7,000 kilometers. On the other side, the vice premier said, the Vietnamese had heavily deployed on their border with China. "They kept digging trenches these several years to antagonize China and we saw them with our own eyes (in Vietnamese territory)," Deng said.

The vice premier said China had no intention of fighting a long war. "It's been nine days since February 17 (when the armed clash started). I think fighting will end in a little while," he said. "China does not want foreign land. We'll pull out as soon as our objective is attained."

Answering a question by Watanabe, Deng indicated the border clash might come to an end in about 10 days or "a few days more," because "Vietnam is stronger than India."

The vice premier said the Vietnamese had expected help from "those who pulled the string behind them" and depended on the treaty (with the Soviet Union). "If we are afraid of that, other people would think we are soft. When we made up our mind (to fight) we kind of thought "let's see for ourselves if the Chinese had a nervous breakdown," the vice premier said.

When China normalized ties with the United States, Washington wanted Beijing to commit against the use of military force, Deng noted. "But we refused that, because we could not tie our own hands," he said.

XINHUA on Interview

OW261318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Takeji Watanabe, president of the KYODO news service of Japan and his party here this afternoon.

Answering questions put forward by the Japanese friends, the Chinese vice-premier ranged over a wide list of issues including the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border, Sino-Japanese relations and China's four modernizations.

Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao and Ma Qing, director and deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

GENG PIAO: OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE 'ABOUT ANOTHER WEEK'

OW231720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP)--China envisaged continuing its military operation along the Sino-Vietnamese border until the middle of next week at least, a diplomatic source said here today, quoting Vice-Premier Geng Biao. Mr Geng, a Communist Party Politburo member, gave this information to a Western ambassador here on Wednesday when he was asked about the duration of the Chinese "counter-attack."

"About another week, maybe a little more but not very much more," Mr Geng told the diplomat.

China's "punitive" operation against Vietnam was launched on the evening of Feb 16. Chinese leaders have since several times said the operation was "limited in time and space," but have refused to say when Chinese troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping reiterated today that the Chinese troops would withdraw back into China once the "objectives of the counter-attack have been attained." Mr Deng was explaining the motives of the operation to visiting European Economic Community (EEC) Chairman Roy Jenkins.

Observers said that all the information available here today about numerous military convoys of fresh troops heading for the combat zone, along with foreign reports about the Chinese capture of Vietnamese towns and fierce fighting, tended to confirm that there would be no Chinese withdrawal this weekend.

#### AFP REPORTS ON PRC TROOP MOVEMENTS, CHINESE VIEWS ON FIGHTING

OW231522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP)--One week after the launching of the punishment operation against Vietnam new signs appeared today that China expected its lightning war to last longer than originally planned. Large military road and rail convoys have been seen during the last 48 hours travelling towards the southern Chinese border from the cities of Wuhan in Hubei Province on the Changjiang River and Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province, informed sources said. These reports confirmed accounts from Hanoi about the strengthening of a Chinese force in Vietnam particularly in the Lang Son area.

Meanwhile military rail convoys have been seen north of Beijing and in the northeast of the country, probably destined for northeastern Heilongjiang Province and the border with Mongolia, where Soviet reinforcements were recently noted on its border with the (Chinese) Inner Mongolian Autonomous Zone.

Meanwhile a change in the tone of Foreign Ministry pronouncements was noted today when a ministry official hinted to a Western chargé d'affaires that the length and evolution of the border conflict would depend on the Vietnamese attitude. The diplomat told AFP this afternoon that when asked about the length of the operation, the Chinese leader had repeated that it would be "short," but added "we cannot give an exact date. But it will also depend on the Vietnamese attitude. If the Vietnamese stubbornly decide to continue with a large scale war then everything will be different." The official added, "anyway, we want to teach them a lesson. They have become arrogant and think that they have become the world's number three power."

This morning in a meeting with European Economic Community (EEC) Commission President Roy Jenkins Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said it had become imperative to "unswell the heads of the Vietnamese" in view of their "armed provocations" on the border with China, sources close to the delegation said. However Mr Deng in his talk with Mr Jenkins did not link the Chinese operation in Vietnam with the "invasion" of Kampuchea. He also told Mr Jenkins that China had considered "all the risks" of its action, meaning the risk of Soviet entry into the combat.

Questioned this evening by this correspondent about the size and scope of the operations now, a top Chinese official answered with a confident smile, "Don't get too anxious about it." However Chinese officials were making these statements as reports from other capitals spoke of the capture of several provincial capitals in north Vietnam by Chinese troops and the beginning of a Soviet airlift of arms to Vietnam.

There was still official silence here this evening on the state of the operations, although NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported the first positive results of the Chinese "counterattack" with the return to their homes of Chinese peasants who had been forced to flee to mountain caves by Vietnamese incursions into Chinese territory.

#### OUTSTANDING SOLDIERS DISPLAY HEROISM AGAINST ATTACKERS

OM232001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

["Roll of Honour for Chinese Soldiers Outstanding in Counterattacking Vietnamese Aggressors"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Guangxi, Yunnan border fronts, February 23 (XINHUA)--Many outstanding soldiers have emerged since Chinese frontier forces started hitting back in self-defence at Vietnamese invaders on February 17.

#### Heroic Yang Chaofen Blows Up Enemy Fortification

On February 17, a Guangxi frontier unit was counter-hitting Vietnamese aggressors entrenched on a steep hill. A fiery machinegun fire from an enemy fortification blocked the path of the Chinese. Yang Chaofen, an old hand at explosives, approached the fortification under the cover of the enveloping dusk. He poked a Bangalore torpedo into the embrasure. As he was about to ignite the fuse, the torpedo was pushed out by the enemy from within. Yang picked up the charge and stuffed it into the blockhouse again. It was thrown out a second time. A burst of rifle fire kept Yang lying low on the ground. At this critical juncture, Yang Chaofen lighted the fuse before putting the Bangalore torpedo inside the embrasure. As the fuse burned away, Yang nimbly rolled down the slope. A thunderous explosion and the enemy fortification was destroyed. Yang's comrades rushed in to finish off the enemies.

#### Soldier Sacrifices Himself To Clear Way of Advance

The heroic deed of a Chinese soldier who gave his young life to clear way of advance for his comrades is now inspiring frontier forces in Yunnan Province in counter-attacking Vietnamese invaders. Li Chengwen, a deputy squad leader of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, supported an explosive package with his left hand while lighting the fuse with his right hand to blow up a Vietnamese pillbox which blocked the advance of his company with a fiery burst of fire.

On the afternoon of February 17 the third company was counter-hitting Vietnamese aggressors across the border. A group of Vietnamese soldiers entrenched themselves in a big pillbox at the foot of a hill in Tan Luong village, Bat Sat district, and tried to check the Chinese company's advance by fierce cross fire. Several attempts were made to storm this blockhouse but to no avail. As time dragged on to dusk, Li Chengwen volunteered to blast the pillbox with explosives. Under the covering fire of his comrades, Li crawled towards the square fortification, carrying with him a package high explosives. Approaching the pillbox, Li Chengwen studied it carefully. The enemy structure stood on a one-metre-high concrete foundation and there was nothing in between the foundation and the embrasure to support the explosives. Li Chengwen stopped to ponder the situation for a while. All of a sudden he leapt to his feet and ran up to the pillbox. He supported the explosive package with his left hand and pitted it against the wall of the enemy fortification. At the same time, he ignited the fuse with his right hand. Before the blast came, he even found time to wave his waiting comrades to move onward. With a deafening sound, the Vietnamese pillbox went up in smoke.

## Outstanding Deputy Company Commander Shan Da

Shan Da, deputy commander of the second company of a frontier unit, was commended for his able direction in winning a quick battle. On February 18 the second company was attacking Nhac Son west of Lao Cai. The enemy, entrenched in defence works, attempted to check the advancing Chinese with raging cross fire. As the rocket-launcher man and radio-operator were both wounded, Shan Da picked up their wares and acted on both roles. At the bugle to charge, he was the first to storm into the enemy trench. With a submachine-gun, he shot down seven enemies and captured two machineguns, one rocket-launcher and six handgrenades. It took his company just 40 minutes to storm the height, destroying all the enemy fortifications and annihilating the enemy company.

## Empty-Handed Militiaman Captures Vietnamese Soldier

Militiaman Li Shihua and his comrades were delivering munitions to a Yunnan frontier unit hitting back at Vietnamese troops in Sing Siao Van north of the county seat of Muonl Khuong county town, on February 17.

After he delivered the first cartridge box to the frontline forces he returned for a second. He passed through a narrow mountain path overgrown with grass and brambles. He noticed a moving object in the thick grass. It was a Vietnamese soldier. Empty-handed, Li Shihua confronted the enemy with guts. He doubled up and approached the Vietnamese. With a yell, he jumped on his prey. After some grappling, he subdued the Vietnamese soldier and captured his arms--an automatic gun and a semi-automatic rifle.

KYODO: PRC OFFICIAL DENIES AIR FORCE BOMBED HAIPHONG

0W240418 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (KYODO)--A high-ranking Chinese official Saturday denied reports that Chinese warplanes have bombed Haiphong Harbor in Vietnam. The official told KYODO news service that the Chinese air force has not been involved in the war and fighting has occurred only in border areas. He declined to comment on reports that Chinese forces have besieged or occupied the Vietnamese provincial capital of Lang Son.

Meanwhile, a Western diplomatic source said he has obtained the impression from Chinese officials that Chinese Liberation Army troops invading Vietnam will start withdrawing soon.

In another development, Radio Beijing broadcast the Japanese Government's call for peaceful settlement of the conflict. The radio also reported that Southeast Asian nations, Australia, Yugoslavia and other countries were urging the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnam. The radio made no comment on the positions of these nations.

On Friday, China, after giving little information about the border war, confirmed for the first time that it captured the former provincial capital of Lao Cai in northern Vietnam.

China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, in a report from Yunnan border point, said that as soon as Chinese frontier forces captured Lao Cai on February 19, inhabitants of Hekou in Yunnan Province left their shelters and returned home. Lao Cai and Hekou are situated across the Red River on the border.

I. 26 Feb 79

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP: THREE PRC COLUMNS THRUST DEEP INTO SRV; USSR SHIPS MOVE

OW241059 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Feb (AFP)--Chinese troops launched the second phase of their border war with Vietnam in the past 48 hours with three columns thrusting deep into Vietnamese territory using "human wave" tactics. Eyewitness reports from the front said that the Chinese soldiers were advancing shoulder-to-shoulder into minefields on suicide missions to clear the way for their tanks.

Vietnamese regional forces and militia were (?pulling) back before the Chinese advance, harassing the invading columns from the hilltops with automatic weapons, mortars and anti-tank rockets. Heavy artillery was also pounding the Chinese who themselves were supporting their troops with long-range artillery fire from across the border.

Vietnam tactics were evidently to inflict maximum casualties while conserving their own numerically-inferior forces, according to reports from Hanoi by AFP correspondent Jean-Pierre Gallois, who visited the front near Lao Cai [words indistinct] a party of foreign journalists.

A setpiece battle between the two armies was shaping up in the region of Lang Son, a strategic town northeast of Hanoi whose fall would pose a direct threat to the Vietnamese capital.

Most of the fighting on the Vietnamese side was being done by regional forces and militia using guerrilla tactics, the AFP correspondent reported. But regular army troops were among reinforcements moving up to defend Lang Son which the Vietnamese army staff seemed determined to hold at all costs.

Reports that Long San had already fallen were indirectly denied this morning by Vietnamese communiques which indicated that fighting was still in progress near Dong Dang, 15 kilometres (nine miles) from this key town. The Chinese were also advancing in the Cao Bang sector to the north and southwards from Lao Cai in the northwest, where they were threatening the town of Cam Duong.

The party of foreign journalists which observed the fighting outside Lao Cai yesterday was accompanied by United States Congressman Billy Lee Evans (Democrat, Georgia).

Large military road and rail convoys were seen heading towards the southern Chinese border from Wuhan and Hangzhou (Hangchow), informed sources said. Other troop trains were seen north of Beijing and in the northeast, probably destined for the Soviet and Mongolian borders.

China envisaged continuing its military operation along the Vietnamese border at least until the middle of next week, a diplomatic source said in Beijing quoting Vice-Premier Geng Biao.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Pacific Fleet flagship Admiral Senyavin, a 16,000-ton Sverdlov-class cruiser, was expected to join other Soviet warships off the Vietnamese coast tomorrow or Monday. The ship passed through the strait between Japan and Korea on Wednesday.

The Admiral Senyavin is equipped with sophisticated communications systems as a command ship and would project Soviet navy top-command functions into the South China Sea area, according to Japanese newspaper reports.

The reports said that a senior commander with considerable authority might be on board to cope with the fluid situation.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KYODO: OFFICIAL SAYS NO PULLOUT IMMINENT, NEW BORDERLINE SEEN

OW241151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing 24 Feb (KYODO)--A Chinese official admitted Saturday afternoon that the Chinese forces took the offensive on Vietnamese forces Friday, adding that this did not mean actions to "teach Vietnam a lesson" have been completed. He told KYODO news service that there would be no complete pullout "today or tomorrow." The official stressed Vietnam should receive punishment for a little more time.

Referring to China's pullout plans, the same official said the border line to which the Chinese forces would pull out is the one recognized by China, not the border claimed by the Vietnamese. China will not retreat so fast as it did in the ceasefire of the China-India border dispute in November 1962, the source said.

This remark indicated China might draw a new frontier demarcation after a ceasefire, although it would not differ much from the one in force when the armed clash started.

Chinese authorities had said the border area in dispute was small enough to be settled through negotiations. It is unlikely that Vietnam will readily accept whatever border line newly drawn by China.

China's official mass media started reporting Friday night that Japan and the nine EC countries were calling for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

This break of silence gave rise to speculation among Western diplomats here that pullout from Vietnam might be imminent. But the official said that the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PEOPLE'S DAILY were reporting only objective facts. The official also underlined Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping's statement that China's "counterattacks" was a limited action and would not prolong and expand.

Observers took the official's comment that "China would not make as big retreat as in the Sino-India dispute" to mean Beijing will keep military alert even after truce is achieved.

BORDER RAILROAD WORKERS DO GOOD TRANSPORT, REPAIR WORK

OW242215 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Workers and staff of the Kunming and Liuzhou railway bureaus, supporting our border defense forces' counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors with actual deeds, are making good efforts in priority transport and repair work to insure free traffic along the railways.

The Kunming Railway Bureau has one section of rail linked directly with Vietnam. During the Vietnamese wars against France and the United States, the workers and staff of this section worked very hard in transporting large amounts of Chinese aid to Vietnam. But now the ungrateful Vietnamese authorities have used the guns and bullets shipped to them by our Chinese railway workers to shoot at our trains and workers and staff, bombard our railway stations and disrupt our transportation production. Indignant over this, our workers and staff have long wished that our border defense forces would launch an effective counterblow at the Vietnamese aggressors. After our army rose in counterattack and the fighting started, the railway workers of this railway bureau have been going all out in support of this just battle in defense of the frontier and the dignity of the motherland.

The workers and staff of (Mahuangbao) station, which is adjacent to the (Huanjie) station at the front, have been calm and stood fast at their posts amid the rumble of shellings. The switchyard personnel are working rapidly to marshal railway cars and personnel are rushing their loading and unloading jobs, thus keeping the transport line safe and open. The workers and staff of the (Zhichuang) engineering section have made utmost efforts to rush the repair of the rail line. They worked hard for 2 days and nights and repaired four short tunnels, making it possible for supplies to pass safely to the front. After the No 5 track at the (Shangya) station was wrecked by the Vietnamese aggressors' shelling on 17 February, they quickly repaired it at the risk of their lives. The crews of No 738 and No 734 locomotives of the (Qisungefand) section under the Kaiyuan locomotive department have raced against time and successfully and promptly sent the military supplies to the front.

The workers and staff of the transport departments under the Liuzhou Railway Bureau have strived to offer three guarantees and three priorities for the materials destined for the front. They guarantee that these materials are transported safely, smoothly and in accordance with need, and give priority to them in loading, linking up the cars and dispatching the freight trains. The workers and staff of the Nanning station, where the volume of transport has increased several times more than normal have been working in close coordination with the departments concerned in their efforts to have the freight trains speedily marshaled and dispatched and raise the punctuality rate of the trains.

Train crews are working with still higher spirits. All are racing against time and striving for speed to make their trains transport as much and as quickly as possible. The (Li Xianhuai) shift of the No 5605 locomotive crew under the Nanning locomotive department remained on the job for nearly 30 hours in a row since 18 February until their task was successfully fulfilled.

#### FRONTIER TROOPS DEFEND BORDER AGAINST SRV AGGRESSORS

OW251705 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts] In counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors and defending our motherland's border areas, commanders, fighters and militiamen of our frontier troops in Guangxi and Yunnan have whipped up a spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, feared neither bloodshed nor sacrifice and heroically and relentlessly dealt blows at the Vietnamese aggressors. They have lived up to the motherland's expectations and the people's trust. They deserve to be called our motherland's good sons and daughters and the people's good fighters and militiamen.

Following are accounts of self-defensive counterattacks by heroic units and fighters:

#### Five Victories in Five Battles

Developing the heroic spirit of defeating all enemies, the cadres and fighters of the 9th company of a certain regiment of our frontier troops in Guangxi have consistently concluded the day's fighting by seizing the high grounds occupied by the Vietnamese aggressor troops. They fought five battles and won victory in all five, thus making new contributions to defending the motherland's border areas.

#### The Aggressors' Doomsday

On the morning of 17 February, our frontier troops stationed in (Fangcheng) County, in defending our motherland's border areas, had their patience taxed to the limit. They struck back at the Vietnamese aggressor troops who intruded into our (Tanshan) commune and successfully annihilated the enemy.

Under cover of artillery fire, our infantrymen struck back at the invading enemies. The 8th Company shouldered the task of carrying out commando action. Its commanders and fighters closely coordinated operations and fought heroically and staunchly. (Li Zuocheng), leader of the 8th Company, was wounded twice in action, but refused to leave the battlefield. After fighting for more than a half hour, our border troops wiped out all the enemy forces which invaded the commune. According to initial statistics, more than 60 enemy troops were annihilated, more than 70 captured, and over 90 light and heavy weapons seized in the battle. The rampant intruders received the punishment they deserved.

#### The Brave and Quick-Witted Patrolmen

The 4th Squad of the special service company of a certain unit of the Guangxi Military District, which was stationed on the Sino-Vietnamese border, saw the Vietnamese aggressors escalate their armed provocations against the Chinese people and commit many new crimes. The Vietnamese aggressors wantonly fired guns at our side, day and night. They burned down our houses and bombarded our soldiers and people to death. On the eve of the spring festival, they struck at us from morning till deep in the night, firing a total of 24 mortar shells, 8 rifle grenades and over 110 rifle bullets at (Nalong) village in the (Zhongzhong) commune. The Vietnamese authorities' rampant provocations taxed the fighters' patience to the limit. The fighters' practical struggle experience told them that the best way to deal with the Vietnamese aggressors was to launch a counterattack against them.

One night, led by staff officer (Xie Weiqiang) and platoon leader (Zhang Sihua), fighters of the 4th Squad went to the border on patrol duty. In the pale moonlight they marched toward a hill in the border area. At daybreak, fighter (Ye Mianlin) looked through the branches of a tree and saw a group of Vietnamese aggressor troops carrying submachineguns 40 meters away. Marching high and looking arrogant, they entered our border territory to provoke us. The enemy troops obviously regarded our repeated warnings as a sign of weakness. Staff officer (Xie) issued a signal to all fighters to be ready to strike back. As the four Vietnamese aggressor troops who walked in front came close to our fighters, they looked even more swollen with arrogance. It was time to counterattack. Deputy squad leader (Lan Kensun) shot down the first enemy soldier. As the other enemy soldiers were trying to fight back, fighter (Chen Qiang) dashed forward and fired seven bullets in a row, killing two Vietnamese aggressor soldiers. One wounded enemy soldier continued to resist and fight back, but fighter (Duan Guoqi) killed him with a dagger even before he had time to pull the trigger of his gun. As a result of the fierce counterattack of the 4th Squad, the entire group of Vietnamese aggressor troops, except for one who laid down his arms, was eliminated.

#### Mine Clearance Expert (Song Zhanxin)

The Political Department of the Yunnan Provincial Military District has adopted a decision to award (Song Zhanxin), director of Maguan County People's Armed Forces Department who led militiamen in removing 44 land mines, the Order of Merit, Second Class, and issued a circular to commend his deeds.

The Vietnamese authorities had repeatedly dispatched armed personnel to intrude into the (Qinca) commune in Maguan County to lay a large number of mines. In order to launch a counterattack against the intruding aggressors, Director (Song) went to the (Qinca) commune and led militiamen of Zhuang, Miao and Han nationalities to detect and remove the mines. Before they started the work, he explained to the militiamen the structure and mechanism of the various kinds of mines and the methods of removing them. Within 2 hours they cleared 44 mines.

APP: BEIJING RECRUITING 'VOLUNTEERS' FOR BATTLE WITH SRV

OW250844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 25 Feb (AFP)--With the Chinese launching the second phase of their border conflict with Vietnam, Beijing is now recruiting "volunteers" to prepare for a major war with Vietnam, travellers returning from China said today. Young men between 18 and 22 years of age from people's communes around the south China provincial capital of (?Guangzhou) and the town of (?Foshan) are being encouraged to join the regular Chinese troops in the fighting in the northern Vietnamese provinces.

Although Beijing has stressed repeatedly that its punitive action is limited both in time and space, travellers said they had the feeling after talking with their friends and relatives in China that Beijing was preparing for a protracted war against Vietnam. They said a number of public transport vehicles had stopped their normal service in order to carry supplies to the border.

The travellers said most foreigners visiting China did not feel the tension because the Chinese authorities were not making war preparations in the cities, but in the countryside. They said that although the official Chinese news media were carrying very little on the progress of the war which started eight days ago, provincial newspapers in south China gave extensive coverage of the fighting in Vietnam.

#### INDIVIDUAL TRIUMPHS OF PLA SOLDIER RECOUNTED

OW250859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Guangxi border front, February 25 (XINHUA)--Chen Quangang, a soldier of the fifth company of a People's Liberation Army frontier guard regiment, killed or wounded ten enemy soldiers single-handedly after he lost contact with his unit during a counter-attack against Vietnamese aggressors. He was surrounded by Vietnamese aggressor troops for one whole day and two nights, during which he fought a battle of wits and bravery. He was praised by his comrades for his heroism.

On February 17, the company was fighting in Jingxi County bordering Vietnam. At five pm, the company commander ordered Chen Quangang to carry out an assignment on a hill at the front. It was a rainy dark day and after he had completed the assignment, he found that there were enemy soldiers all around him on the hill. He remained cool and swiftly hid in the tall grass. Not far from his hiding place, he sighted an enemy bunker in which three Vietnamese soldiers, armed with a light machine gun, were talking. It was getting darker and darker. Suddenly, Chen Quangang ran to the pillbox where the enemy soldiers were still talking and threw a hand grenade into the embrasure.

On hearing the explosion, enemy soldiers on the hilltop began firing at random. Convinced that they had not spotted him, Chen Quangang moved through a gully, where he took shelter in a cave hidden by thick brush. From there, he saw that five enemy soldiers were inching their way uphill. They were followed by another two carrying a small artillery piece. As soon as the first five were out of sight, he brought down one of the two at the rear with a shot. Instantly he fired another shot, killing the second soldier who had attempted to run downhill to safety.

Shortly after this, Chen Quangang crawled around to the back of the hill where he again hid in the grass. Soon he spotted three enemy soldiers making their way to the hilltop. He opened fire and killed them one by one. In this manner he fought through the night.

The following day, he hid in another cave. When it was dark, he groped his way uphill and found another enemy bunker. A Vietnamese soldier was about to go into it when the PLA man pressed the trigger of his gun and wounded him. On hearing the shooting, an enemy soldier in the bunker came out, but was finished off the moment as he tried to pull the wounded behind a rock. As the wounded man was crawling back, he received another bullet and never got up. Cheng Quangang took this opportunity to break away from the enemy troops on the hilltop and early the next morning he rejoined his comrades.

#### TROOPS GIVE COMFORT TO VIETNAMESE BORDER RESIDENTS

Guangxi, Yunnan Frontier Forces

0W241558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 24 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Guangxi, Yunnan border fronts, February 24 (XINHUA correspondent)--Fighting back in self-defence against Vietnamese aggressors, Chinese frontier forces in Guangxi and Yunnan protected and took care of Vietnamese border inhabitants and won much praise from them.

A Chinese unit, searching for straggling enemy soldiers near Dong Dang, found a stone cave inhabited by a number of Vietnamese villagers. The Chinese explained in Guangxi dialect which is understandable to the villagers: "We are members of the Chinese frontier forces. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are friendly to each other. We won't hurt our Vietnamese brothers." Minutes later, a dozen Vietnamese, including a woman soldier who was wounded in her left shoulder, came out of the cave. The Chinese soldiers distributed food among them and redressed the woman's wound. The Vietnamese expressed their gratitude. In the ensuing conversations, the Chinese explained to the Vietnamese villagers that they were compelled to fight back in self-defence and that the two peoples should remain friends for all the generations to come.

Searching for enemy stragglers following the capture of Lao Cai, a Chinese frontier unit came to the Ngoc Xuan Lien village west of the town and found all the villagers had fled to the mountains because of Vietnamese authorities' deceptive propaganda. A work team was detailed to locate the villagers and give them bags of rice, salt and other food-stuffs. They explained to everyone they encountered the objective of China's current military action. In this way, more than 30 Vietnamese villagers soon returned to their homes. Some of them said: "Chinese armymen are really good soldiers."

A group of Chinese soldiers found over 300 Vietnamese people in a mountain cave in Bat Sat area. They gave the refugees relief and helped them round up their stray horses.

One night a Chinese company passed through a Vietnamese village called Tieu Dong. They camped out lest they would disturb the sleeping villagers. Next morning, the villagers learned of this and were deeply moved. They boiled water and prepared meal for the Chinese troops who declined with thanks knowing food was scarce in the village.

## Well-Treated Villagers

0W251240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Guangxi border front, February 25 (XINHUA correspondent)--In a fierce battle in the hilly areas of Phuc Hoa district, Vietnam, a unit of the Chinese Guangxi frontier forces destroyed enemy positions on a hilltop with artillery barrage and followed this up by wiping out the enemy.

Immediately the battle ended, a group of Chinese soldiers was dispatched to a Vietnamese village at the foot of the hill to see how things stood there.

At the home of grandma Nong, they helped fetch drinking water, cook the meal, clean the house and feed the animals. The old woman thanked the Chinese soldiers profusely and offered them bowls of rice soup.

The Chinese armymen told her that they were striking back at the Vietnamese reactionaries who had ordered armed incursions into China and that they had no intention of hurting civilians. The Chinese and Vietnamese people must get along as friends from generation to generation, they added. The Vietnamese woman nodded in approval.

Next door lived two sisters-in-law. They told the Chinese soldiers that Vietnamese armed personnel had forced them to hide in a nearby cave. For three days they had nothing to eat. Finally hunger compelled them to come back to the village with their children. Back home, they found all the pots and pans had been smashed and their clothes and food taken away. Their children cried from hunger.

Hearing this, the Chinese soldiers gave the children biscuits and left rice and pork for the two women. They were moved to tears and kept saying: "The Chinese People's Liberation Army is really good!"

Pointing to the fragments of pottery on the ground, the women said, "Shortly after we left home, some Vietnamese soldiers came and made away with everything they thought useful. That's just the way they act. They often came and asked for this or that and, if we refused, they would beat us. What a miserable life we villagers have! We get only enough rice for two months of the year and have to live on cassava and taro the other ten months. It serves them right that you are hitting hard at them."

The two women said they would go up the mountain and tell their fellow villagers still in hiding to come back since the Chinese armymen treated them like kinsmen.

Later the Chinese soldiers went to repair rickety huts in the village in preparation for the return of more villagers from the mountain.

## Battalion's Strict Discipline

0W251934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Guangxi border front, February 25 (XINHUA correspondent)--A battalion of Chinese frontier forces strictly observed discipline and protected Vietnamese people's property after it captured a big village near Dong Dang.

The Na Mon village nestles by a highway outside Dong Dang town. Soldiers of the Chinese battalion went in and out of the village but they never took a needle or a thread from the local inhabitants. As usual, Chinese and ducks were chasing one another in the yards [as received], pigs were drowsing in their sties, and cattle were munching grass. The village suffered no damage from the battle.

Zhang Quanzhong, deputy political instructor of the first company, led a group of soldiers to a nearby hamlet where they saw an elderly villager, a middle-aged blind man and a pregnant woman huddled in the door of their home. It was already noon and no smoke was belching from the chimney. Zhang Quanzhong thrust a pack of biscuits into the hands of the women and said: "Don't go out. Mind your safety."

At lunchtime, several Chinese soldiers found that three shabbily-dressed Vietnamese old men and two cow-herds had nothing to eat. They asked them to come over and share their ration. The Vietnamese were deeply moved. An old man in his sixties took the hand of a Chinese soldier in his and recounted the misfortunes of his family. He said the villagers had a very hard time and the cassava plants they collected could not last them the year. "Our own armed personnel did many evils. Both my two daughters were dragged away to the army billet," he added. With tears rolling down his cheeks, the old man asked Chinese soldiers to deal hard blows at those bastards. The Chinese soldiers comforted the old man and told the two cow-herds to take good care of their cattle. When they rose to leave the village, the Vietnamese old men and young boys bid them farewell with warm handshakes.

Night came with a drizzle. The Chinese soldiers guarding Height 386 near Dong Dang chose to camp out on the barren hill rather than entering a nearby village for shelter so as not to disturb the villagers.

#### FURTHER EXAMPLES OF BRAVERY IN 17 FEBRUARY BATTLES CITED

##### Recruit's Courage

0W251941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Yunnan border front, February 25 (XINHUA)--New recruit Fang Renmin of a Chinese frontier unit proved his worth during the counter-attack at Vietnamese invaders.

Fang joined the army in January this year. On February 17, his unit crossed the Honghi River (Red River) and raced towards enemy positions. They were halted by enemy cross fire. The unit commanders decided to have the firing points blasted first. Fang Renmin volunteered to do the job. He carried with him six hand-grenades and a package of high explosives.

The cunning enemies hid themselves at scattered places, shooting sporadically. Fang made his way slowly, throwing off a grenade wherever he heard a rifle shot. After he used up all his six grenades, he found himself still some 20 metres away from the enemy dugout. Disregarding his own safety, he sprinted ahead to thrust the explosive package into the dugout. Then he dashed a few paces back and took cover under a big tree. Suddenly he heard someone talking behind him. Glancing back, he caught an enemy training his gun on him. A bullet whistled past his legs. In a split-second, he wrested the gun from the enemy. It turned out to be an automatic rifle. With a burst of fire, he finished off three enemy soldiers.

## Battle Descriptions

0W251840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1823 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Guangxi border front, February 25 (XINHUA correspondent)--A unit of Chinese frontier forces in Guangxi have taken a strategic point near Dong Dang, about four kilometres from the border. The battle to hit back in self-defence at Vietnamese invaders started on the morning of February 17.

The enemy on Height 386 to the west of Dong Dang was the "Flying Tiger regiment" (twelfth regiment) of Vietnam's "ace division" (third division). Entrenched in dugouts and caves, they controlled two west-bound highways and blocked the advance of the Chinese with concentrated fire. A battalion of the Chinese frontier forces was ordered to storm the height.

Soldiers of the first company attacked on the left flank. They broke through barricades of barbed wire and trenches and reached the hilltop in 33 minutes. Minutes later, the second and third companies converged on the height from the front and right flank respectively. After a fierce close-quarter fighting, the Chinese finished off the bulk of the enemy and captured the main positions on Height 386. The remnant enemies dived into dugouts and caves to put up a last-ditch fight.

The first company was cited as a heroic company by the headquarters of the unit. The news fired the commanders and fighters of the battalion with great enthusiasm. They promptly set out to comb the area for enemies. As the Chinese made their way forward, the third company was caught by enemy fire from nine dugouts on three sides.

The entire company opened up with rifles and gun fire. Soldier Chen Siliang quickly approached one of the dugouts and blasted it with an explosive charge. Before the cheers of his fellow-soldiers subsided, the eighth squad leader Hu Yongxin raced toward another dugout and wrestled a machine-gun that was poking out of a hidden embrasure. The enemy gunner took to his heels. Hu finished him off by tossing a grenade. He then shot dead two more fleeing enemy soldiers. All this took less than five minutes.

Deputy squad leader Yang Yuecheng came upon an enemy face to face. He struck the rifle out of the enemy's hands with a blow and the two were locked in a fist fight. Using every ounce of strength he could muster, Yang threw his opponent down on the ground and followed up with a burst of rifle fire which sent the enemy to the west. Toting a semi-automatic rifle, platoon leader He Shuiyu single-handedly wiped out an enemy heavy machine-gun squad.

After a day's intense fighting, the battalion overran five hilltop positions, destroyed a maze of enemy dugouts and repulsed repeated attacks mounted by the enemy from below. They had Height 386 under firm control, thus cutting off two enemy highways.

## Battle Descriptions

0W251840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1823 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] Guangxi border front, February 25 (XINHUA correspondent)--In all, the Chinese battalion wiped out two reinforced companies, a special service detachment and a public security platoon of the much-touted "Flying Tiger regiment. They wiped out 355 enemies and seized three cannons and a large amount of rifles and munitions. All this paved the way for the subsequent capture of Dong Dang town and the triumph of the Dong Dang battle. The unit's party committee awarded the first battalion and its first and third companies with silk banners and recorded the meritorious services of three platoons, 29 squads and more than 200 commanders and soldiers.

## U.S. CONGRESSWOMAN QUOTED ON TALK WITH SRV'S PHAN HIEN

OW252004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

["Vietnamese Leaders Openly Cry for Launching Prolonged War With China"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--"Phan Hien (Vietnamese deputy foreign minister) told us that they would be prepared to fight the war if it took one month, two months, or even one year or two years," said U.S. Congresswoman Holtzman who is now on a tour of Vietnam, according to AP yesterday.

"They have what I saw was a large number of regular troops in readiness, not exactly at the front but close enough to be drawn in if necessary," Holtzman said.

Prior to this, Vietnamese military and government leaders time and again cried for prolonged expansion of the military action with China. Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong said on February 19, "Young and old, those of us at the front and those at the rear will go into combat fearlessly, no matter how long for." Vietnamese Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap said in a message of greetings to Soviet Defence Minister D.F. Ustinov on February 21, "The Vietnamese people and armed forces will fight through to the end."

## APP: TRAVELERS FROM CHINA NOTE PLA LOSSES AGAINST SRV

OW261006 Hong Kong APP in English 0956 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, 26 Feb (APP)--China and Vietnam both suffered about 4,000 dead in the first week of fierce fighting between the two communist countries along their common border, travellers returning from China said today. The travellers, quoting an authoritative report circulating among senior Chinese cadres in the south China provincial capital of Guangzhou, said almost a complete Chinese regiment from the east China Fuzhou Military Region was wiped out after they were trapped in a Vietnamese minefield. They said more than 1,000 Chinese soldiers were killed in that operation near Lao Cai, capital of the Vietnamese border province of Hoang Lien Son, which fell into Chinese hands last Monday.

This could be the highest Chinese toll since their military operation against the nationalist-held off-shore island of Quemoy in 1958.

But Chinese troops had defeated three Vietnamese regiments in Lang Son Province where a decisive war between the invading Chinese and the Vietnamese, who have been reinforced during the past two days, is expected to be fought out later this week.

The travellers noted that crack Chinese troops from ten of the 11 major Chinese military regions were involved in the Chinese punitive operation against Vietnam which started ten days ago. Earlier reports said only soldiers from the Guangzhou and Kunming military units were fighting in Vietnam.

The only military region not joining the Sino-Vietnamese border war was the Beijing units which are under the command of Vice-Premier Chen Xilian who has been criticized in big character posters appearing in Beijing streets for the past two years.

The travellers said they had seen very little army movements in Guangzhou and the man-in-the-street showed little interest in the bloody conflict.

## UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES SOUTHEAST ASIAN SITUATION

## Cambodian Statement

OW240202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 23 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council yesterday circulated as its document a "Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea Concerning the Conflict Between China and Vietnam," issued on February 19.

The Security Council took the action at the request of Thieu Phan Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea, in his letter to the president of the Security Council dated February 22.

The declaration pointed out that: "Nursing a perfidious ambition which it hopes to realize, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is trying on all occasions to extend its expansion, in accordance with the Soviet expansionist scheme of world domination. This clique is as ungrateful as crocodiles, forgetting totally the hardship suffered and sacrifices made by the Chinese people in order to assist its war efforts against the United States imperialism. It continues to seek pretexts to extend its expansion at the expense of China, both on land and at sea. In the meantime, the clique has maltreated the pacific Chinese inhabitants, breaking up hundreds of thousands of families."

The declaration said: "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea, upon the experiences they suffered most bitterly in their history, support resolutely the just measures taken by the People's Republic of China for waging a counter-attack in response to the acts of aggression by Vietnam. These measures taken by the People's Liberation Army of China for thwarting the incessant provocations perpetrated by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique along the border, are a righteous act which enjoys the support of the peoples all over the world, because these measures constitute an active contribution to the safeguarding of the independence, the territorial integrity, the peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in Asia and the world over."

## 23 February Debate

OW241522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 23 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council met this evening to consider "the situation in Southeast Asia and its implications for international peace and security."

The meeting was preceded by extensive consultations over the past few days among the members of the council. When the meeting began tonight with procedural matters, the Soviet representative came out against the adoption of its agenda and used absurd arguments to oppose the participation of the representative of Democratic Kampuchea in the deliberations. The meeting turned down Soviet proposals. It adopted the agenda and invited the Kampuchean representative to take a seat in the chamber.

In a statement before the adoption of the agenda, Chinese Representative Chen Chu said that Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea had gravely menaced the survival of a sovereign state.

Since it is the root cause of the threat to the stability and peace in Southeast Asia, the question should be considered in earnest and with priority as a separate item.

However, he added, in order not to devote too much time to the discussion of the agenda item and taking into account the fact that under the present item of Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea would be considered, the Chinese delegation would not oppose the present item but held that "the question of Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea" should be considered first.

Refuting the fallacious Soviet argument against the Kampuchean delegate's legal status in the United Nations, Chen Chu said that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea and this was recognized by the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet stand "is a gross trampling upon the United Nations Charter and a gross contempt for the Security Council," Chen Chu declared.

After the adoption of the agenda, representatives of various countries took the floor to air their views on the current situation in Southeast Asia.

Gabonese Representative Jean-Baptiste Admina drew attention to the grave situation in Southeast Asia and stated: "More than ever before, the people of the Third World countries should maintain vigilance so as to frustrate the schemes of the big powers which seek world hegemony through the fomentation of conflicts in various parts of the world." He said that Gabon would support any initiative or decision of the Security Council along the line of clear proof of maximum restraint and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops.

Ole Algard, representative of Norway, stressed the urgent need to put an end to all hostilities in Southeast Asia and also the need to lay the foundation for a peaceful settlement. "This requires the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from the respective areas of conflict and full respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of the states involved," he added.

Portuguese Representative Vasco Futscher Pereira appealed to the parties involved to put an immediate end to the hostilities and withdraw troops to their own boundaries. He urged all countries outside the area to exercise restraint and avoid taking any action that might lead to a widening of the conflict.

Bolivian Representative Mario Rolon Anaya said that like any other Third World country, Bolivia wanted to see peace in Southeast Asia. He said that his delegation would work with other countries for a cease-fire, withdrawal of all foreign forces from all places and restoration of peace and security in that region.

U.S. Representative Andrew Young said that his government had joined in the call for this council meeting because of the serious breaches of peace in Southeast Asia. He called for an immediate ceasefire between the forces in conflict, a withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territories of Vietnam and Cambodia, and a commitment by all parties to settle their differences by peaceful means.

The Security Council will meet again tomorrow afternoon.

## PRC Representative's Address

OW242225 Beijing XINHUA in English 2206 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 23 (XINHUA)--Chen Chu, permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, made a statement this evening at the United Nations Security Council meeting on the situation in Southeast Asia. He strongly condemned Vietnam's serious crimes of aggression against Kampuchea and demanded the Security Council to continue to examine the matter and adopt measures in earnest. He exposed the true picture of how Vietnam wantonly provoked the conflicts along the Sino-Vietnamese border and reiterated China's solemn position on counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors.

He said: Last January, at the request of Democratic Kampuchea, the Security Council held urgent meetings to consider the grave situation of Vietnam's armed aggression against Kampuchea with Soviet support. At the meetings, all the representatives who spoke, except for the Soviet Union and a handful of its followers, strongly condemned Vietnam's serious crimes of flagrant armed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, sternly refuted the absurd argument of a so-called "civil war in Kampuchea" invented by Vietnam to cover up its armed aggression against Kampuchea, pointed out the absolute inviolability of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea, and called on the Vietnamese authorities to put an immediate end to the aggression and withdraw all their aggressor forces from Democratic Kampuchea without any delay. All the non-aligned members of the council co-sponsored a draft resolution to this effect. As a result of the veto arbitrarily used by the Soviet representative, this draft that had won the overwhelming majority of thirteen votes was not adopted. Consequently, the Security Council was rendered impotent vis-a-vis the extremely grave situation of Vietnam's undisguised armed invasion and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea, a sovereign state and member of the UN. Thereafter, the Vietnamese authorities have felt emboldened and continued to expand their aggression against Democratic Kampuchea under the full backing of the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese aggressor forces have occupied large tracts of Kampuchean territory and they raped, burned, killed and committed all sorts of crimes wherever they went. With their homes burned and destroyed, the Kampuchean people have been plunged into misery and suffering, and even the women and children have not been spared.

The Vietnamese authorities' flagrant and expanded armed invasion and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea and their large-scale bloody slaughter of Kampuchean soldiers and civilians who are resisting them constitute a gross violation of the UN Charter and of the elementary norms of international law, seriously threatening the peace and security of various countries in Southeast Asia, of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world as a whole. This is an insolent challenge to humanity's cause of peace and justice, to the Security Council and to the entire membership of the United Nations. All this has aroused the utmost indignation of the people of the world and of those countries and people that uphold justice.

In the face of such grave crimes of aggression committed by the Vietnamese aggressors, what should be the course of action for the Security Council and the United Nations which bear the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security? This is an extremely serious test. We hold that the Security Council would be seriously remiss in its duties should it fail to continue its consideration of this matter and adopt measures in earnest. Therefore, the Chinese delegation firmly supports the just demand of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to hold an urgent meeting of the council and to continue the consideration of Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. In our view, the Security Council should take swift and effective measures to halt the Vietnamese authorities' armed invasion of Democratic Kampuchea and put an immediate end to their military occupation of Kampuchea.

Chen Chu pointed out that it has been the long-premeditated plans of the Vietnamese authorities to annex Democratic Kampuchea. Their military aggression against Democratic Kampuchea is an important step in their efforts to establish an "Indochina federation" and in their quest for regional hegemonism. The so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" signed by Pham Van Dong and Vietnam's puppet in Kampuchea is precisely a further exposure of Vietnam's ambition to bring Kampuchea formally into its "Indochina federation" and to use it as a stepping-stone for expansion towards other countries in Southeast Asia. It is because of the aid and abetment of the Soviet hegemonists that the Vietnamese authorities have become so reckless and frenzied in pushing external expansion and regional hegemonism. The Soviet Union wants to control Southeast Asia through Vietnam.

Chen Chu said that the Chinese delegation entirely supports the four-point appeal contained in the letter issued on February 12, 1979 by Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, to all heads of state and government.

- (1) To continue to expose and condemn Vietnam for its aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, call on Vietnam to stop such actions and withdraw all its armed forces from Kampuchea, and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny;
- (2) To continue to oppose Vietnam's scheme to obtain recognition for the regime installed by it in Phnom Penh;
- (3) To stop all forms of aid, including so-called humanitarian aid, to Vietnam, as it will use aid to expand its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and commit new crimes;
- (4) To provide various forms of support and aid to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legal government in Kampuchea.

The Chinese delegation maintains that the Security Council should take immediate action in accordance with the above-mentioned four-point appeal to sternly condemn the Vietnamese authorities' crimes of aggression and demand an immediate end to their military actions of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and withdraw forthwith all their military forces from Kampuchean territory.

Referring to the question of Sino-Vietnamese border conflict which is the sole making of the Vietnamese authorities, Chen Chu stressed first of all that Vietnam's massive armed aggression and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea is a question entirely different in nature from China's being compelled to make limited counterattack in self-defense of Chinese frontier as a result of the wanton provocation of border conflicts on the Sino-Vietnamese border by the Vietnamese authorities. The former, namely, the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea constituted a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and norms of international law and poses a serious threat to international peace and security. The latter, namely, China's self-defensive counterattack, however, is a necessary action of self-defence taken by any sovereign state in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. Any attempt to confuse the two and treat them equally only serves to confound the right and wrong and condone the real aggressors, and is therefore impermissible.

Chen Chu then presented the true picture of how Vietnam wantonly provoked the conflicts along the Sino-Vietnamese border and expounded China's position and views on the relevant questions.

He said the present grave situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border is wholly the making of the Vietnamese authorities. For a long time, the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately pursued a hostile policy towards the People's Republic of China. Over a period, in addition to a large-scale persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have massed a large number of troops in an organized and planned way along the Sino-Vietnamese border, ceaselessly creating ceaseless incidents and carrying out armed provocations and hostile acts there. According to incomplete statistics, in 1974, Vietnam provoked over one hundred incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border; in 1975 the figure rose to four hundred or more; in 1976 it dramatically increased to over nine hundred; in 1977 to 752 and in 1978 even to 1,108. In the past six months alone, the Vietnamese authorities have encroached upon Chinese border in 162 places, carried out armed provocations against China on more than 700 occasions and killed and wounded more than 300 Chinese border guards and inhabitants. Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have frequently sent armed troops to encroach upon Chinese territories and attack Chinese frontier personnel and inhabitants, thus seriously menacing the peace and security of China's border. These are grave armed aggressive acts against China committed by the Vietnamese authorities.

He noted that the above-mentioned acts of aggression on the part of the Vietnamese authorities have been long premeditated. Following the ending of the anti-U.S. war and the realization of unification, Vietnam quickly embarked on the path of aggression and expansion abroad. First, it placed Laos under its control; then it launched a massive war of aggression against the one-time ally Kampuchea, occupying the capital of Kampuchea, Phnom Penh and large tracts of other territories, in an attempt to realize its wild ambition of a "greater Indochina federation." At present, Vietnamese aggressor forces are expanding the flames of war to the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus greatly menacing peace and security of Southeast Asia and the Pacific region as a whole and subjecting the countries and peoples in this region to the threats of Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism.

It is only natural that the Vietnamese authorities have been opposed by the Chinese Government and people for committing external aggression in such an unscrupulous way. The Vietnamese authorities have regarded China as the main obstacle to its pursuit of expansionism. They have regarded China as their "No 1 enemy," whom they piously called "comrade and brother" previously, thereby showing their bad faith. As a result, while waging a massive armed invasion of Kampuchea, they have become more and more rampant by repeatedly provoking and escalating border conflicts. Their frenzied acts of aggression have been aimed at inciting military conflicts on the southern border of China, intensifying tension and sabotaging China's programme of socialist modernization. The facts show that Vietnam's invasion and harassment of Chinese border areas are closely linked with its acts of aggression and expansion against its neighbours in Indochina and other parts of Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese authorities are the root cause of the grave situation prevailing over the Sino-Vietnamese border.

He went on to say that in order to cover up their features of regional hegemonism and evade their criminal responsibility for their armed provocations and attacks on China, the Vietnamese authorities have cynically capitalized on the question of a so-called "small nation" and "big power," as stated earlier by the Soviet representative, trying to confuse the public by disguising themselves as a "victim" with the status of a "small nation." The Vietnamese authorities think that, as long as Vietnam claims to be a "small nation," sympathy will naturally go to them irrespective of what evil it has done. Whether or not a nation has ambitious designs, whether or not it is carrying out aggression and expansion, depends not on its size but on its political line and foreign policy. While the history has seen instances of a big power committing aggression against and bullying a small nation, there is no lack of instances of a big nation being the victim of aggression and bullied by a small one. Is it not true that a small island state Cuba, hiring itself out to Soviet social-imperialism, has dispatched tens of thousands of mercenary troops across the ocean to become the hatchetmen of the USSR? Vietnam is following its footsteps and has even excelled it. In order to realize its ambition of dominating Indochina and Southeast Asia, Vietnam is bullying all its neighbours, whether big or small. Today, Vietnam is bullying China in the north and invading Kampuchea in the west. Is this not a most powerful rebuttal of its false accusation against China?

He stated that it is by no means accidental that Vietnam's acts of aggression have all long been backed and abetted by the Soviet Union. Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist activities abroad and armed incursion into China have suited very well the needs of Soviet greater hegemonism. The Soviet Union uses Vietnam as a pawn and accomplice in establishing its spheres of influence and carrying out aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. With the backing of the Soviet Union, Vietnam wants to form the so-called "Indochina federation," become its master and dominate the whole of Southeast Asia through the use of force. The Soviet Union and Vietnam, the greater and lesser hegemonists, working hand in glove with each other, are the root cause of the threat to peace and tranquility in the Asia-Pacific region.

He added that over the past two years and faced with the continued armed provocations and acts of hostility by the Vietnamese authorities, the Chinese Government and people, treasuring the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, have always exercised the maximum restraint and forbearance and given repeated advice and warnings to the Vietnamese authorities against their incessant armed provocations and hostilities along the Chinese border so as to avoid aggravation of the situation. That was why in spite of the Vietnamese side's arrogant resort to the use of force along the Chinese border, the Chinese frontier troops and civilians, witnessing the killing and wounding of their kith and kin, have strictly observed orders for a long time and refrained from shooting or fighting back. In a spirit of conciliation, they hope the Vietnamese authorities will repent and mend their ways. We have always stood for the reasonable settlement of disputes between states through negotiations on an equal footing and in adherence to the purposes of the United Nations and the five principles of peaceful coexistence without resort to force. But, as the Chinese saying goes, "The tree may prefer calm but the wind will not subside." Under Soviet support, the Vietnamese authorities have felt emboldened and mistaken the Chinese restraint and desire for peace as a sign of weakness, turning a deaf ear to the mild advice and warnings of the Chinese side. Instead, they have gone from bad to worse, asked for a yard after getting an inch and wantonly escalated their acts of armed aggression in the Chinese border areas. The facts show that in dealing with the Vietnamese aggressors, conciliation and forbearance no longer work. The Vietnamese authorities have gone too far in bullying others. Driven beyond forbearance, Chinese frontier troops have been forced to rise in limited counterattack in defence of our own border. Article 51 of the United Nations Charter stipulates that members have the inherent right of self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations. The counterattack made by the Chinese frontier troops who are driven beyond forbearance is in full accord with the principles of the UN Charter, and is a just action. This is also an action which any sovereign state will be forced to take in similar circumstances.

He said that the Chinese Government and people have been consistently guided by the principle that "we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack." The Chinese people ardently love peace. We want to build up our country and need a peaceful international environment. We do not want to resort to armed force. We do not want a single inch of Vietnamese territory, but neither will we tolerate wanton incursions into Chinese territory. All we want is a peaceful and stable border. After counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors as they deserve, the Chinese frontier troops will return and strictly keep to defending the border of their own country.

He continued that sharing the same border river, the people of China and Vietnam have gone through thick and thin. In their long revolutionary struggles, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, sympathizing with and supporting each other, have forged a profound friendship. The Chinese Government and people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, have made world-known national sacrifices for the liberation of the Vietnamese people, and after the war, they have actively assisted the Vietnamese people in their national reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Unfortunately the profound friendship forged by the peoples of China and Vietnam through their long revolutionary struggles has now been wilfully undermined by the Vietnamese authorities. This pains the Chinese people profoundly. However, the Chinese Government and people still treasure and uphold the friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam. They have done so and will continue to do so in future. The Chinese Government appeals to the Vietnamese authorities to treasure the friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam, stop on the precipice, retract from the wrong path and do not go any farther.

He said that the purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. Faced with the grave situation or threat to and destruction of peace and security caused by Vietnam's acts of aggression, the Security Council has the unshirkable responsibility to condemn sternly the acts of aggression committed by the Vietnamese authorities, call upon them to stop at once their armed incursions, provocations, attacks and sabotage in the Chinese border areas, withdraw all their armed personnel from the Chinese territory and respect forever China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He reiterated that the Chinese Government has always stood for a fair and reasonable settlement of the disputes between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. Past negotiations have all failed because of lack of good faith on the Vietnamese side. The Chinese Government now proposes again that the two sides speedily hold negotiations at any mutually agreed place between representatives of an appropriate level to discuss the restoration of peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries and proceed to settle the disputes concerning the boundary and territory. The Chinese Government is prepared to enter into concrete negotiations on any constructive measures that can ensure peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries.

He concluded that the above position of the Chinese Government is entirely reasonable. We believe China's position will enjoy the sympathy and support of all the countries and people who love peace and uphold justice.

#### 24 February Debate

OW252042 Beijing XINHUA in English 2017 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 24 (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council resumed the debate this afternoon on "the situation in Southeast Asia and its implications for international peace and security."

During the debate, the permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations strongly condemned the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, demanded immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and reaffirmed that the Kampuchean people are determined to continue their struggle till all the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Kampuchean territory.

Speaking during the debate were representatives from countries including Bangladesh, Zambia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Jamaica, India, Poland and Cuba.

Representatives of many countries expressed grave concern and anxiety over the situation in Southeast Asia, pointing out that in order to restore the stability and peace in Southeast Asia, countries concerned should cease fire, withdraw all troops from the territories of other countries and hold peaceful talks so as to settle the conflicts peacefully. Representatives from Bangladesh, Zambia, Jamaica, France, Britain, Australia and New Zealand noted that every country in Southeast Asia should respect strictly the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of its neighbours. Representatives from Jamaica and Bangladesh stressed that big powers outside Asia should not interfere in the affairs there.

Recalling the proposal on Vietnamese army's withdrawal from Kampuchean territory voted at the UN Security Council last month, a number of representatives pointed out that the Soviet Union vetoed the proposal. The Zambian representative said that during the council's debate on the situation in Kampuchea last month, the Zambian delegation expressed serious concern about violations of certain fundamental principles of amity among states and norms of international law. The British representative said that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea "was in total contravention of the United Nations Charter," pointing out that the council knows who voted against the otherwise unanimous resolution of the Security Council calling for an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. He noted, "It is ironic that the state which took the initiative to establish the current committee on the non-use of force should have so frustrated the Security Council when it was considering a flagrant breach of that principle." The representative of New Zealand declared, "Until the situation in Kampuchea is resolved, the cause of the tension which has contributed to the grave situation before us today will continue."

During the debate today and yesterday, representatives from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba racked their brains to call black white, trying to justify Vietnam's wanton invasion of Kampuchea and attacking China.

The debate is to be continued tomorrow.

#### PRC Draft Resolution

OW242054 Beijing XINHUA in English 2042 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 24 (XINHUA)--Lai Yali, deputy permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, this morning met with Abdalla Yacoub Bishara, president of the UN Security Council of the current month, and presented to him China's draft resolution, which asked the Security Council to take necessary measures to stop Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and eliminate its consequences. He requested the Security Council to circulate the draft resolution as the council's document.

The draft resolution reads:

The Security Council,

Noting the letters dated February 14 and 17, 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the president of the Security Council,

Convinced that the Vietnamese authorities' continued military invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea in disregard of the just demand of the thirteen member states of the council for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Security Council under the United Nations Charter to take the necessary measures to stop Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and eliminate its consequences,

1. Condemns Vietnam for its armed aggression against and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea;
2. Demands the immediate cessation by Vietnam of all its military actions against Democratic Kampuchea; the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese armed forces and related personnel from Kampuchean territory and an end to its military occupation of Kampuchea;
3. Appeals to all states to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea;
4. Urges Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea to enter into negotiations at an early date for a settlement of the question of relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Cambodian Representative's Address

0W252140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2107 GMT 25 Feb 79 0W

[Text] United Nations, February 24 (XINHUA)--Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, has strongly condemned the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, demanded withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and reaffirmed that the Kampuchea people are determined to continue their struggle till all the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Kampuchean territory.

Speaking at the UN Security Council meeting here this afternoon to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia, Thiounn Prasith said that since the Security Council meeting held last January to discuss the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, "scorning of world condemnation, Vietnam has not only pursued its aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea but has even intensified them in all aspects in a most barbarous and fascist manner."

He said that the Vietnamese aggressors have reinforced their military forces in Kampuchea. At the present time in Kampuchea, there are 150,000 Vietnamese invaders with considerable amounts of Soviet military equipment and supported by hundreds of Soviet military advisers. He said: Wherever the Vietnamese go, "they destroy and burn villages, fields and rice paddies; they massacre the people and rape the women before killing them. They have seized land to give it to Vietnamese who are sent from Vietnam; they are pillaging the harvests and taking them away to Vietnam to attempt to fend off the famine which is raging there. They are eliminating the national culture and the civilization of Kampuchea." "Vietnam is thus in the process of pursuing a deliberate policy of genocide against the people of Kampuchea."

In order to attempt to camouflage its aggression against and invasion of Kampuchea, Thiounn Prasith said that Vietnam has attempted to undertake the "Khmerization" of its war of aggression by trying to recruit Khmers to fight against Khmers. But its attempt was a resounding failure.

He pointed out that the people of Kampuchea absolutely refused to become the slaves of the Vietnamese and certainly refused to serve as cannon fodder for the Vietnamese against their compatriots. Referring to the so-called treaty signed between Vietnam and the puppet Kampuchean regime, Thiounn Prasith pointed out that the "treaty" cooked up by the Vietnamese authorities is aimed at annexing Kampuchea, forming an "Indochinese federation" under their control and extending its expansion in Southeast Asia through the "federation."

Thiounn Prasith condemned Vietnam for trampling underfoot the UN Charter and the principles of non-alignment and resorting to the law of the jungle in international relations. He said that the acts of Vietnam in Kampuchea have "brought an extremely serious threat to peace, security, stability and independence in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, Asia and various countries in the world." Thiounn Prasith said that in face of Vietnam's barbarous aggression, the whole people of Kampuchea, united in a broad national, democratic and patriotic front, and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea are in the process every day of eliminating hundreds of Vietnamese invaders and they will persist in this resolute and unwavering struggle until the Vietnamese colonialist occupiers are totally driven out of the national territory and until the national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea are restored.

In conclusion, the Kampuchean representative demanded that the Security Council take the following measure: Firstly, to condemn the aggression against and the invasion, colonization and absorption of Democratic Kampuchea by Vietnam, and to call upon Vietnam immediately to put an end to its war of aggression, its invasion and colonization against Democratic Kampuchea, to withdraw totally, unconditionally and immediately all its armed forces, all its military and civilian elements from the territory of Kampuchea and to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea as well as the right of the people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny;

Secondly, to invite all governments to reject the Vietnamese manoeuvres aimed at having the Vietnamese administration installed in Phnom Penh, which is provisionally occupied;

Thirdly, to invite all the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organs connected with the United Nations, as well as governments throughout the world to cease, and to maintain the cessation of, all financial, economic, military and material assistance to Vietnam; and

Fourthly, to give all aid and assistance to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea being waged under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the survival of the nation and the people of Kampuchea.

APP: SIHANOUK'S GENEVA PROPOSAL NOT FAVORED BY PRC

OW231629 Hong Kong APP in English 1615 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb. (AFP)--One week after the beginning of the Chinese "counter-attack" against Vietnam former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose proposal for holding a new Geneva conference has not met with Chinese assent, was maintaining his silence.

Although he returned to Beijing from New York twelve days ago, Prince Sihanouk has not appeared in public since the banquet given in his honour by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng the day after his arrival on February 14, three days before the unleashing of the Chinese counterattack. But "the prince is still resting" is still the stock answer given to journalists anxious to interview him. The prince's hour has not yet come. His proposal that a new Geneva conference be held has no Chinese backing, at least for the moment. "There is no place for such a conference at the present time now that China and Vietnam are engaged in a military confrontation;" a top Chinese figure told a Western ambassador recently. A Chinese assistant minister confirmed today to another Western diplomat that China did not seem interested in the proposal and that the Chinese Government had not yet studied it. The Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Pech Cheang said in an interview with AFP Tuesday that the prince's suggestion was a "personal initiative" and that nothing could be solved for Cambodia as long as "Vietnamese aggression" still continued there and while Hanoi troops were still in the country.

Prince Sihanouk is living in Beijing as is his former Premier Penn Nouth in a residence for top level guests put at his disposal by the Chinese Government. The residence is one of many for top level foreign guests in a militarily guarded enclosure. Prince Sihanouk is regarded by the Chinese leadership as a "great patriot." Mr Deng's insistence that he should come to Beijing showed how important he was in Chinese eyes, both for a possible future solution to the Cambodian and Indochinese problem, or, more likely, as the nationalist spokesman for a Kampuchea liberated from the Vietnamese hold, if not from that of the recently ousted Khmer Rouge regime. There is a strong possibility that once arms have fallen silent on the Sino-Vietnam border, perhaps even earlier depending on the turn of events, the voice of the volatile Cambodian leader will be heard again.

#### CORRECTION TO 17 FEBRUARY STATEMENT ON COUNTERATTACK AGAINST SRV

The headline to the item entitled "Chinese Government Statement on Counterattack Against SRV," published in the 21 February DAILY REPORT, A 5, should read: "XINHUA Statement on Counterattack Against SRV."

#### EUROPE

#### UK INDUSTRY STATE SECRETARY VARLEY ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW241837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1808 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--Eric Varley, British secretary of state for industry, arrived here by special plane this evening on a visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier Wang Zhen. Mr Varley and his party will negotiate and sign a long-term economic cooperation agreement between Britain and China, and discuss issues on economic cooperation. His party includes senior officials of British industrial, national defence and trade departments and board chairmen of a number of companies. The guests were greeted at the airport by Duan Yun, Chinese vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

#### Talks With Wang Zhen

OW250845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and British Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley held talks here today.

They exchanged views on wide-ranging problems related to trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Attending the talks were leading members of economic, trade, industrial and financial departments of the two countries.

#### Wang Zhen Comments

OW251554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen today spoke of very broad areas of cooperation between China and Britain, as both countries wish to expand their cooperation. Wang Zhen made these remarks here this afternoon in answer to questions raised by a group of British correspondents accompanying British Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley on his visit to China.

The Chinese vice-premier said: "This morning Secretary Eric Varley and I had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the question of technological cooperation in civil industrial equipment. Both sides hold that Sino-British cooperation falls within the scope of the two countries. It brooks no interference by any third country." He added that the talks touched on the remodeling of several Chinese metallurgical enterprises and the mining and refining of China's non-ferrous metals.

Asked about the conflicts along the China-Vietnam border, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen reaffirmed China's just positions. He said: "Vietnam harassed and attacked Chinese border areas over the past year and more, causing much disturbance. We were compelled to take limited action and hit back in self-defence. The objective is to defend the tranquility of our border so that our peaceful construction will not be hampered."

#### AFP on Harrier Sale

OW251630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb (AFP)--British Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley today told China Britain agreed in principle to sell it vertical takeoff Harrier fighters, according to a British source close to Mr Varley's delegation.

Mr Varley disclosed his government's decision to Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen during their first meeting this morning to continue the negotiations on sales of the jumpjet. The source said this "green light" for the continuation of negotiations implied that London had agreed in principle to sell China the Harrier despite heavy pressure from Moscow not to go ahead with the deal. The price of the plane and other commercial questions remain to be negotiated.

China is reportedly interested in buying 70 of the jumpjets at a cost of around 600 million pounds (1,200 million dollars). The Soviet Union had vehemently attacked the future sale of Harriers to China by "the merchants of death on the banks of the Thames," even more so since the Sino-Vietnamese conflict broke out. Moscow says the jets are an offensive weapon while Britain says they are defensive.

If an agreement is reached, this will be China's first big arms purchase from a Western country.

Asked this evening whether the Sino-Vietnamese conflict might have any influence on the sales of the planes, Vice-Premier Wang replied that "We did not think about that" when China launched its "counter-attack" against Vietnam.

25 Feb Banquet

OW251708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen pointed out here this evening that the talks held today between him and British Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley "are of tremendous importance to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and expansion of trade links between the two countries." Mr Varley concurred, saying "the visit I am now embarked on is an important one," and "we have begun well today." They made these remarks at a banquet given by Vice-Premier Wang Zhen in honour of the British secretary of state for industry and his party.

Recalling his visit to Britain last year, the Chinese vice-premier said: "What you have achieved in developing modern industry, science and technology left a deep impression on us."

He said relations between China and the UK have developed satisfactorily in recent years. "Following the visit of the Right Honourable Eric Varley, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary of state for trade will be coming to China and these visits will be reciprocated by our minister of public health, minister of education and a high-level delegation from our armed forces." "We plan to increase friendly cooperation with British industrial and scientific-technological circles, expand trade links between our two countries and promote multifarious exchanges in the hope of developing relations with the UK in all fields--whether political, economic, trade, defence, scientific-technological or cultural and educational. We highly appreciate the efforts the British Government has made to develop Sino-British relations. I can say for sure that there are bright prospects for cooperation between our two countries."

Mr Varley said in his speech that "it is an even more pleasant occasion because we feel we are among old friends." "This reminds me that my visit to China is not an isolated event but is one stage, I think an important stage, in a developing process of increased trade and understanding," he added.

He said: "You in this country are engaged in a great enterprise, no less than the modernisation of your whole economy. We for our part welcome and support this objective. We believe that the development of a strong and prosperous China is in the interests of the stability and peace in Asia and the whole world."

He pointed out there are very many fields where we can cooperate to our mutual advantage. We are sure our cooperation will bring with it a vastly increased flow of trade between our countries. He added: "I hope that during this visit my talks with you and with your colleagues will enable us to agree on a broad and positive framework for future trade between China and Britain and within that framework to reach precise decisions on many detailed aspects of our cooperation."

British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and diplomatic officials of the British Embassy here were among the guests. Among those present on the occasion were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, and Ministers from the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Ministries of Machine-Building Industry Zhou Zijian, Lu Tong, Qian Min and Chai Shufan, Director of the Second Office of National Defence Hong Zuezhi, Minister of Coal Mining Industry Xiao Han, Minister of Railways Guo Weichen, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Duan Yun, and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Xiong Xianghui.

I. 26 Feb 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

OW231538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)--The sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today decided to:

Appoint Kong Yuan deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee;

Appoint Zheng Shaowen vice-president of the Supreme People's Court;

Appoint Chen Yangshan deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Set up the State Agricultural Commission with Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong as minister;

Set up the Ministry of Forestry with Lo Yuchuan as minister;

Rename the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry the Ministry of Agriculture with Hu Shilian as minister, and relieve Yang Ligong of his post as minister of the former ministry;

Set up the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery with Yang Ligong as minister;

Divide the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power into the Ministry of Power Industry with Liu Lanbo as minister and the Ministry of Water Conservancy with Qian Zhengying as minister; relieve Qian Zhengying of her post as minister of water conservancy and power;

Appoint Wang Lei minister of commerce and relieve Yao Yilin of his post as minister of commerce;

Appoint Zeng Sheng minister of communications and relieve Ye Fei of his post as minister of communications;

Appoint Zheng Tianxiang minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building and relieve Song Renqiong of his post as minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building; and

Appoint Jiang Nanxiang minister of education and relieve Liu Xiyao of his post as minister of education.

The meeting also approved a number of appointments and removals involving Chinese ambassadors to foreign countries.

FORMER BEIJING MAYOR PENG ZHEN HEADS NEW LEGAL COMMISSION

OW231539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)--Former Beijing Mayor Peng Zhen has been chosen to head a newly-established Legal Commission under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The decision on setting up the Legal Commission was adopted at the sixth meeting of the NPC Standing Committee here today.

The function of the Legal Commission is to assist the NPC Standing Committee in strengthening China's socialist legal system, explained NPC Vice-Chairman Ulanhu before the Standing Committee. "This is required by the need to guarantee the people's democracy and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. From now on, we should put legislation on an important order of the day of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee," he said.

The vice-chairmen of the Legal Commission are Hu Qiaomu, Tan Zheng, Wang Shoudao, Shi Liang (female), An Ziwen, Yang Xiufeng, Gao Kelin, Wuixinyu, Tao Xijin and Sha Qianli.

#### ULANHU SPEAKS TO NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ON NEW LEGAL ORGAN

OW232038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb--The sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC held a plenary session this afternoon and decided to establish a legal commission under the NPC Standing Committee to assist the NPC Standing Committee in strengthening the legal system.

The participants unanimously approved the appointment of Peng Zhen as the chairman of the Legal Commission, Hu Qiaomu and 9 others as vice chairmen of the commission and Wang Zhixiang and 68 others as members.

On behalf of the NPC Standing Committee, Vice Chairman Ulanhu explained the need for establishing the Legal Commission.

He said: Not long ago the CCP held the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and decided on shifting the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization starting this year. In order to protect the people's democracy and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, we must strengthen the socialist legal system. Therefore, from now on we should put the work of establishing and perfecting the legal system as an important order of the day of the NPC and its Standing Committee. To meet this need, it is necessary to adopt appropriate organizational measures and establish a legal commission under the NPC Standing Committee to assist the Standing Committee in strengthening the work of the legal system.

In group discussions during the past few days, the members of the NPC Standing Committee penetratingly criticized the crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in wantonly disrupting the socialist legal system. They are deeply convinced that if we do not strengthen the socialist legal system, we will be unable to guarantee the people's democracy and insure the success of socialist modernization in our country.

Accordingly, after listening to Vice Chairman Ulanhu's explanation, the members of the Standing Committee unanimously approved the decision on establishing the Legal Commission under the NPC Standing Committee. After group discussions, they approved the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Legal Commission.

#### NPC PROMULGATES NEW REGULATIONS ON ARRESTS, DETENTIONS

OW241430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb--The following is an order by the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

Order No 1:

"Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing the Arrest and Detention of Persons Accused of Crimes" have been adopted at the sixth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 23 February 1979 and are hereby promulgated.

[Signed] Chairman Ye Jianying; 23 February 1979.

Text of Regulations

0W251231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb--PRC regulations governing arrest and detention (adopted at the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC on 23 February 1979).

Article 1: In accordance with the stipulations contained in Articles 18 and 47 of the Constitution of the PRC, in order to safeguard the socialist system, maintain social order, punish crimes and protect the citizens' freedom of person and their homes from encroachment, the following regulations are hereby instituted.

Article 2: No citizens of the PRC may be arrested except by the decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuratorate.

Article 3: An arrest should be made immediately after the principal facts related to the crime have been clearly investigated and after it has been established that the criminal may be sentenced to a prison term or other more severe punishment and that the arrest is necessary, provided that such an arrest is decided upon by a people's court or sanctioned by a people's procuratorate.

If the criminal to be arrested is suffering from a serious illness or is pregnant, or if the criminal is a woman who is breastfeeding her own child, alternative methods, such as putting the criminal on bail pending trial or allowing the criminal to stay in his or her own house under surveillance, may be taken.

Article 4: The arrest of a criminal, as decided upon by a people's court or sanctioned by a people's procuratorate, must be carried out by a public security organ.

When a public security organ demands the arrest of a criminal, it must obtain the sanction of a people's procuratorate.

Article 5: When a public security organ makes an arrest of a criminal, it must have an arrest warrant and present it to the person to be arrested. After the arrest, unless investigation is thereby hampered or notification is impossible, the public security organ and the people's procuratorate or the people's court should notify the family of the person under arrest of the reason for the arrest and of the place of detention within 24 hours.

Article 6: A public security organ may in an emergency detain, before it has obtained a warrant, any active criminal whose crime justifies his arrest or who is suspected of having committed a major crime provided he is:

1. A person who is preparing to commit a crime, is committing a crime or is discovered immediately after committing a crime.
2. A person who is identified as having committed a crime by the victim of the crime or by an eyewitness.
3. A person who is found to be carrying criminal evidence on his person or keeping criminal evidence at his home.

4. A person who is attempting to commit suicide or to escape, or who is in flight after having committed a crime.
5. A person who destroys or fabricates evidence, or is suspected of being an accomplice in such acts.
6. A person who carries no identification papers and is suspected of having committed major crimes here and there.
7. A person who engages in beating, smashing, looting or (?illegal confiscation) [chao 2113], or who is carrying out sabotage of work, production or social order.

Article 7: Any citizen may seize forthwith and deliver to a public security organ, a people's procuratorate or a people's court for disposition the following listed criminals:

1. A person who is committing a crime or is discovered immediately after committing a crime.
2. A person who is wanted in a criminal case.
3. A person who has escaped from prison.
4. A person who is being pursued.

Article 8: Within 3 days of detention of a criminal whose arrest is justified, the public security organ should inform the people's procuratorate at the same level of the facts related to the detainee's crime and of the evidence. In special cases the time of detention may be extended 4 more days. The people's procuratorate should either sanction or refuse to sanction the arrest within 3 days after receiving the information. For those criminals whose arrests are not sanctioned by the people's procuratorate, the public security organ should release them and issue to them release certificates immediately after receiving such notification.

If the public security organ or the people's procuratorate does not handle the case in accordance with stipulations, the detainee or his family has the right to demand his release and the public security organ or the people's procuratorate should immediately release the detainee.

Article 9: In dealing with those criminals who resist arrest and detention, the personnel carrying out the arrest and detention may take proper methods of coercion and may use weapons when necessary.

Article 10: At the time of arrest or detention, in looking for criminal evidence, the public security organ may carry out a search of the criminal's body, his property, his residence or other places concerned. If it suspects any other person of hiding the criminal or concealing criminal evidence, it may also carry out a search of his body, property, residence or other places concerned. Except for in emergencies, the public security organ should present a search warrant in case of such a search.

In case of a search, a neighbor or any other witness and the person to be searched or members of his family should be present. After the search, a record should be made of the results of the search and of any criminal evidence seized, to be signed by the neighbor or any other witness and by the person searched or members of his family, as well as by the personnel carrying out the search. If the person to be searched or members of his family are in flight or refuse to sign their names, it should be so noted in the record.

Article 11: The people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ may notify the posts and telecommunications organs asking them to hold the mail and telegram of a criminal under arrest and keep them if they deem it necessary.

Article 12: The people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ must carry out interrogation of a criminal under arrest and detention within 24 hours after his arrest and detention. If they find that the arrest and detention are unjustified, they should immediately release the detainee and issue to him a release certificate.

Article 13: The people's procuratorate should investigate any responsible personnel who carried out arrests, detentions and searches of citizens in violation of the law. If such illegal acts are carried out for the purpose of framing, taking revenge, obtaining property or for some other personal ends, criminal responsibilities should be investigated and ascertained.

Article 14: Stipulations of these regulations do not apply in the detention of a citizen by a public security organ for the purpose of giving administrative punishment for the violation of rules governing the management of public order.

Article 15: These regulations will be in force from the day of their publication. Simultaneous with it, the "Regulations of the PRC Governing Arrest and Detention" published on 20 December 1954 are abolished.

#### SIXTH MEETING OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE CONCLUDES

OW231254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)--"Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing the Arrest and Detention of Persons Accused of Crimes" and appointments and removals were adopted at the closing session of the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress here this afternoon.

The meeting adopted in principle "the Forestry Act of the People's Republic of China (for trial use)." Other decisions taken at the meeting included setting up a legal commission under the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, a state agricultural commission and other institutions and making March 12 a national tree-planting day.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the meeting which started on February 17.

Attending the meeting were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Ulanhu, Wu De, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ji Pengfei, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng and Hu Juewen.

Present as observers were Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

#### BEIJING POSTER DECRIMES 'COUNTERATTACK' AGAINST SRV

OW231345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP)--Despite an official ban, a wallposter severely critical of the current Chinese "counterattack" in Vietnam appeared in Beijing today.

The six-page small character poster which attracted crowds of readers at the "Democratic" Wall in Xidan Street was titled, "Opposition to the Defense Counterattack in Vietnam," and was signed "A State Employee."

"A big country like China is striking a little child-like Vietnam. By counterattacking Vietnam, China has lost its international reputation and has isolated itself from the international community," the poster said. China should fight "inside" Chinese territory the poster said, adding that it had until now always condemned "the violation of international laws and practices."

The poster was very difficult to approach because of the large crowds including some soldiers clustered to read it despite the poor light. They refused to discuss the poster when asked what their reactions were.

The Chinese people were "very disturbed" by what was happening at the border and were following events very carefully, the poster said. A Communist Party Central Committee circular "No 11" had strictly banned posters dealing with the Chinese "counterattack" since the beginning of the operation at 1800 on Friday 16 February, observers recalled.

The same circular also banned the spreading of any information from abroad on the current military operation, the communication of internal information to foreigners in Beijing and the holding of any meeting on the Chinese "punishment."

Yesterday a poster also appeared on the subject of Vietnam, but it gave total support to the Chinese Government even though written by one of the most outspoken of the democratic groups to have emerged from the "Beijing spring."

This poster by the Human Rights Alliance called for unity and a strengthening of Chinese national defence against the "expansionist" powers, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

#### WORKERS INCREASE PRODUCTION TO SUPPORT ACTION AGAINST SRV

OW260450 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Feb 79 OW

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO today carries three news reports in a column under the headline "Defending the Four Modernizations at the Frontiers; The Whole Country Must Work Hard for the Four Modernizations."

The three reports say: The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry held a telephone conference on the afternoon of 21 February to mobilize staff members and workers on the metallurgical front to actively begin a movement to increase production and practice economy. The meeting called on staff members and workers to support, by attaining outstanding achievements in production, the glorious Chinese frontier troops and compatriots in winning victory in counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors. The (Jiaan) locomotive section's staff members and workers are supporting the Chinese frontier troops' counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors by doing a good job in railway transport and insuring the safety of trains carrying goods to support the front. The staff members and workers of the Shandong chemical industry plant are working harder than before to increase production to support the Chinese frontier troops' hitting back at the Vietnamese aggressors.

#### RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES PHOTOS OF BORDER FIGHTING

OW240748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (AFP)--The official Chinese press today published for the first time photographs showing Chinese soldiers in action as hostilities along the frontier with Vietnam entered their second week.

The publication of the photographs was apparently due to growing concern among the people over the duration of the operation and broke the total silence over developments along the border maintained this past week.

The photographs appearing in various Beijing dailies were taken during the past few days in the border region. One showed a Chinese artillery piece on Tinghao Hill, a key point on the border of Guangxi Province recaptured by the Chinese after a month's "occupation" by Vietnamese troops. The gun was pointed towards Vietnam and manned by two camouflaged People's Liberation Army soldiers.

Another picture showed civilians from the Chinese border town of Hekou in Yunnan Province pushing wheelbarrows on a road construction site. The caption read: "In support of the fighters of the Chinese border forces" in the "counter-attack" against Vietnam.

A third depicted "springtime rediscovered" and showed smiling peasants seated in a field in a Chinese border zone which was the target of "Vietnamese provocations" until the Chinese intervention.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) honoured four "heroes" of the fighting, including a deputy company commander known as Shan Da, and gave reports of their exploits in the anti-Vietnamese operation along the front. The agency spoke of the "annihilated enemy" and reported that Chinese soldiers had braved fire to reach Vietnamese fortifications and blow them up with explosives.

In another item, NCNA published an interview with Kong Qingwei, secretary of the party committee of the Hekou Autonomous County, indicating that Hekou had been used by the Vietnamese as a "launching base" for their attack against China. "We will cooperate with the frontier troops in teaching the Vietnamese authorities a good lesson," Mr Kong said, after giving an account of the deterioration of the situation in the region in recent years.

But China has still made no reports on the overall development of its "counter-attack" and on the realization of its objectives.

#### WENHUI BAO STRESSES SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC ORDER, UNITY

OW231109 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Report on WENHUI BAO 23 February commentator's article: "The Masses Demand Two Firm Resolutions"]

[Text] The article says: The basic spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is to promote stability and unity, maintain a secure environment and expedite the realization of the four modernizations. Stability and unity are a prerequisite to the development of the national economy, improvement of people's livelihood, strengthening of national defense and rapid advance toward modernization. China was thrown into confusion for 10 years due to the counterrevolutionary sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Having eliminated the four pests--the major source of evil that was detrimental to stability and unity--the people's long-cherished excellent political situation, characterized by stability and unity, is eventually taking shape. In a little more than 2 years the national economy has been swiftly set on a path of steady growth and the people are truly gratified.

However, we should be aware of the serious consequences that resulted from the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Many lingering problems which affect the people's livelihood and their personal interests await to be solved. We should make great efforts to settle these problems. The party and the state understand the people's desire to have these swiftly and thoroughly solved. The masses also understand that the party and the state, limited by its financial resources, cannot settle them all at once but can only proceed step by step through developing production.

Recently some events have taken place in our society. A few people purposely disregarded the overall situation, made unreasonable demands, created trouble, advocated anarchy, willfully stirred up confusion and disrupted traffic, production and the social order. Their speeches and deeds are harmful to social and political stability, and violate the fundamental interests of the state and the people.

In order to further promote stability and unity, the broad masses demand two firm resolutions.

First, it is necessary to resolutely develop socialist democracy. In our country, the people are the masters. Leading cadres at all levels should always bear in mind the masses, be concerned about their well-being, listen to their opinions and support their reasonable demands for the implementation of policy, reversal of unjust, wrong and false verdicts and to stop violation of law and discipline. As for political life among the people, we should use persuasion, education, reasoning, criticism and self-criticism, and should desist from attacks and suppression. We should unwaveringly continue to develop democracy.

Second, it is necessary to resolutely safeguard the socialist legal system and insure proper order in production, work and society. Both, democracy and the legal system are demanded by the masses. In order to safeguard stability and unity, guarantee the people's democratic rights and uphold the dignity of the socialist legal system, it is imperative to sternly criticize and educate those who disrupt social order and create trouble. Their unlawful acts should be checked. Those who have blocked traffic, stormed government offices, assailed cadres, damaged state property and harmed public interest should be held responsible and brought to justice.

Without taking a firm resolution to safeguard the socialist legal system and insure proper order in production, work and society, we cannot truly develop socialist democracy. Both of these serve the interests of the party and the people and will expedite the realization of the four modernizations.

#### LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER PRC HISTORIAN

OW230334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1725 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Feb--Because of persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Jian Bozan, a famed Chinese Marxist historian and former vice president of Beijing University, died on 18 December 1968 at the age of 70. A memorial meeting for Comrade Jian Bozan was held on the afternoon of 22 February at the hall of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Wreaths were sent by Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Wu De, Hu Yaobang, Xu Deheng, Shen Yanbing, Shi Liang, Zhu Yunshan and Yang Jingren, as well as by the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the organization, propaganda and united front work departments, the party school of the CCP Central Committee, the State Nationality Affairs Commission, the ministries of culture and education, the state museums and Archaeological Data Bureau, Beijing University, Qinghua University, the Chinese People's University, Beijing Teachers University, the Nei Mongol University and the Taoyuan County CCP and revolutionary committees.

Wang Zhen and Fang Yi attended the memorial meeting. Also in attendance were responsible persons of departments concerned, well-known personages from Beijing education and academic circles and Comrade Jian Bozan's good friends Hu Qiaomu, Huang Zhen, Wang Yeqian, Gao Yi, Lu Ping, Lian Guan, Jin Cheng, Bao Erhan, Liu Chun, Yu Guanyuan, Zhou Yang,

Xia Yan, Hu Sheng, Liu Yangqiao, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun, Bai Shouyi, Yan Xinmin, Li Pu, Yang Xiguang, Mao Lianjue, Liu Daosheng, Zhou Lin, Liu Da, Liu Jiping, Sa Kongliao, Hou Wailu, Li Shu, Xia Nai, Weng Dujian, Zong Qun, Qian Jiaju, Lei Jieqiong, Xie Hechou, Pei Wenzhong, Hu Hua, Jia Lanpo, Wang Li, Zhu Guangqian and Chen Daisun, as well as Comrade Jian Bozan's children and teachers, students and workers of Beijing University, nearly 500 people in all.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Zhou Peiyuan, president of Beijing University, delivered the eulogy.

The eulogy said: A native of Taoyuan County in Hunan, Comrade Jian Bozan was an Uighur born in 1898. He joined the CCP in May 1937.

The eulogy continued: As one of the historians of the older generation who applied historical materialism in conducting scientific study on Chinese history, Comrade Jian Bozan worked hard to found a Marxist historical science in China. His academic works show the precious fruits of his lifetime dedication to revolution and Marxist historical sciences.

The eulogy said: Lin Biao, Chen Boda, the "gang of four" and Qi Benyu bitterly hated Comrade Jian Bozan, precisely because he upheld Marxism-Leninism and persisted in following the party's policy. They fabricated rumors and distorted facts in viciously vilifying and attacking and frenziedly persecuting Comrade Jian Bozan, who was seriously ill. As a result, Comrade Jian Bozan was one of the major frameups concocted by Lin Biao, Chen Boda and the "gang of four" and should be redressed. Comrade Jian Bozan must be exonerated from all groundless charges and rehabilitated. His wife, Comrade Dai Shuwan, must also be rehabilitated.

In conclusion, the eulogy said: We must learn from Comrade Jian Bozan's revolutionary spirit, rally closer around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and strive to train a contingent of proletarian historians, raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole Chinese nation and accomplish the general task for the new period.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL URGES MORE AUTHORITY FOR ENTERPRISES

0W221450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 19 February editorial: "It Is Necessary To Give More Authority to Enterprises"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb--The communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee points out: "One of the serious shortcomings in the structure of economic management in our country is the overconcentration of authority. It is necessary--under guidance from the leadership--to boldly shift authority to lower levels in order that local officials and industrial and agricultural enterprises will have greater decision-making power in management under the guidance of unified state planning." This is a major reform that must be carried out on our country's economic front in order to accomplish the four modernizations.

The management system dealing with the relations between the central and local authorities and between the state and production units on the one hand, and the individual producers on the other, is concerned with whether or not production relations suit the nature of the productive forces, whether or not the superstructure suits the economic base and whether or not the management system emancipates or restricts the productive forces. To correctly solve this problem, Comrade Mao Zedong discussed the principle of expanding enterprise authority in his article "On the 10 Major Relationships."

One important reason for the rapid development of the Daqing oilfield and its production is that the Petroleum Ministry has upheld this principle. The ministry has grasped only a few major targets concerning the oilfield's capital construction and crude oil production while transferring appropriate authority to the Daqing oilfield. Thus an enterprise will have the power to make its own decisions under the guidance of unified state planning. For more than 10 years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frantically incited anarchism and seriously undermined state planning, thus creating an extremely abnormal situation for our economic management system. In that confusion it was impossible to expand enterprise authority. The work of giving enterprises more authority to make their own decisions has not been done well because of our serious shortcomings and mistakes in work.

The expansion of enterprise authority is a concrete application of democratic centralism in economic management. If we only stress centralism on the economic front, reduce the authority of production units and concentrate power in the hands of higher levels, it means we do not distinguish between important matters and trivia. Ministry-controlled enterprises must request instructions from Beijing. Enterprises under the control of provinces also have to come to the provincial capitals to request instructions, and sometimes they have to come to Beijing to ask for instructions and approval. There are too many enterprises under the control of central ministries and local provinces. These enterprises are very far away from the ministries and the provinces. Thus, no matter how much they try, the ministries and provinces have not been able to look after the enterprises well and in a timely manner. This often results in cases of what should have been looked after not being looked after, and what should not have been looked after has been cared for too much. This leads to bureaucratism in which the higher levels give orders left and right, documents go back and forth and so many meetings have been held that they become a joke. The higher levels try to take care of everything, but they cannot do their work well. The factories, mines and other enterprises under their control have to obey their instructions and obtain approval for everything. As a result, people's thinking becomes increasingly sterile, restrictions increase and people act more slowly.

Because of restrictions from higher levels, the enterprises under their leadership have been unable to truly develop democracy in areas in which it should be developed. If only democracy is stressed and the authority of enterprises is expanded to an inappropriate degree, this also runs counter to the principle of democratic centralism. A socialist economy is a planned economy. Therefore, it is only possible to expand enterprise authority under the guidance of unified state planning. The decision-making power we advocate for enterprises is the power to make decisions under centralized guidance. The current situation as a whole is one in which the enterprises have little decision-making power and authority is overconcentrated. Thus, the current urgent task is to expand the enterprises' decision-making power.

Enterprises are economic organizations with production activities as their center, and these activities are dictated by inherent economic laws, independent of man's will. Only by acting according to economic laws, will it be possible for us to do our work efficiently and effectively. To shift the focus of our work to modernization means selectively adopting the world's achievements in science and technology in close connection with China's actual situation as well as in order of importance and urgency so as to push our work in all fields to the modern, advanced level.

The overconcentration of authority often becomes the air raid shelter for backward management methods. Such methods as acting in strict accordance with the "wills of higher-ups," running counter to objective laws and totally ignoring efficiency and effectiveness often originated from this overconcentration.

To speed up the realization of the four modernizations, we must be determined to overcome backward management methods. To boldly transfer this overly concentrated management authority to the enterprises, thus giving them more power to manage their own affairs, is an indispensable, important measure aimed at overcoming backward management methods and speeding up the four modernizations.

Increasing the authority of enterprises can also raise their enthusiasm, initiative and fervor in work. For many years, because of the overconcentration of authority in management, many barriers were set up above the enterprises. In essence, they became "mothers-in-law" dampening the enterprises' enthusiasm for work. These barriers also curbed the enterprises' initiative and enthusiasm to race against time. If an enterprise lacks initiative, it will only move when it is pushed, just like a bead on an abacus. It will not move if it is not pushed. This situation is extremely unfavorable in light of the task we are faced with, speeding up the four modernizations. To realize the four modernizations, it is essential to import equipment to run new factories. At the same time, it is also necessary to transform our old enterprises with modern technology. Both in building new factories and in transforming old factories, there is a need to bring into full play the work enthusiasm, initiative and fervor of the leading cadres, engineers and technicians, management personnel of all types and the broad masses of workers in various enterprises.

To realize modernization is to arm the various sectors of China's national economy with many brand new world achievements in science and technology that we do not quite understand or we are not yet familiar with. If we continue to bind the factories' hands and feet and dampen their initiative in management, it will be difficult for a large number of new pioneers to emerge--pioneers who dare to think, dare to explore and dare to create new things.

If the enterprises' authority is increased, it will be possible for the enterprises to solve realistically and opportunely all problems according to their actual situation--the kind of particular problems they encounter in the course of modernization. Between one enterprise and another and between one district and another, the conditions are different in thousands of ways. It is impossible to solve the complex problems of all enterprises with the same method. China is a vast country. There are hundreds of thousands of enterprises in east, west, south, north and central China. If authority is overconcentrated and so many enterprises are required to do things according to the same method, subjectivism will naturally prevail. Since the conditions of the various enterprises are different in thousands of ways, each enterprise should proceed from its own actual condition and realistically handle its own problems in line with the principle formulated by the state.

At present, what authority needs to be urgently given to enterprises? It is necessary to give enterprises more authority for independent accounting. Enterprises should come under the leadership of only one leading department, and the number of leading departments should not increase because the number of production targets increases. Enterprises have the right to reject any assignment that the leading departments refuse to give production conditions for, and no leading department has the right to give any enterprise production assignments above the state plan. In short, leading departments should boldly allow enterprises to manage their affairs within their own authority, and refrain from interfering with them. The leading departments are responsible for doing whatever they should do. They should not delegate their own responsibilities to the enterprises.

A system of contracts must be introduced to insure the fulfillment of state quotas and links among supply, producing and purchasing units. Enterprises that break economic contracts must give compensation and pay fines. The enterprises' authority to handle their own financial matters must be expanded. No leading department may transfer or use the funds, materials, equipment, products or personnel of enterprises. It is necessary to establish a system for paying interest on funds in order to raise efficiency in the use of funds. Not only the state, but factories and workers should also benefit from good enterprise management. The better enterprises are run, the more benefits will be received by factories and workers. If enterprises have more authority to manage their own financial matters, it will be possible to break with the outmoded concept and habit that everyone in an enterprise should receive equal benefits. We must not allow all enterprises and all workers to receive equal benefits regardless of the quality of management. If all enterprises and workers receive equal benefits, the advanced will not be encouraged.

The principle of distribution "to each according to his work" must be shown in the differentials between working individuals, as well as among the enterprises. Workers' income must be related to their work and the contributions their enterprises make to the state. If enterprises have the authority to manage their own affairs, they will be able to arouse their leading cadres and workers and to try in one thousand and one ways to turn their own enterprises into advanced ones.

The amounts for welfare and bonuses allotted for the workers in various enterprises must be related to the quality of management so that workers will be interested in the results of management in their enterprises in light of their own material interests. All enterprises must use their expanded authority correctly, and under no circumstances can they abuse it. Much less must they engage in activities detrimental to the interests of the state and people in violation of state policies, laws, decrees, plans or relevant regulations. None of these have anything in common with what we have said about expanding enterprise authority.

Expanding enterprise authority is a new issue and we should continue to sum up our experiences in the course of practice. So long as we emancipate our thinking, start up the machinery, unite as one and work with one heart and one mind, we will definitely be able to bring into full play the initiative of both the central and local levels and the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers, and make even great contributions to speeding up socialist modernization.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR BALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 24 February editorial: "Emancipate the Mind for an Overall Balance in Economic Development"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb--Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: To achieve overall balance is a fundamental problem in all economic work. A chief characteristic of a socialist economy is planning. Lenin pointed out: "Planning actually means to constantly and consciously maintain a balance." Whether or not the work for an overall balance in economic development is successfully carried out depends upon whether or not objective laws on developing a socialist economy proportionately, rapidly and in a planned manner are observed and whether or not the superiority of the socialist system is brought into full play.

Not all proportionate relationships for maintaining a simple balance can develop the socialist economy at a fast pace. It is necessary to find the best proportionate relationship for developing the national economy--in which minimum investment can yield maximum economic results and in which existing economic conditions are fully used to satisfy society's needs to the greatest extent.

Society's needs and economic conditions will never remain unchanged. Nor will the best proportionate relationship. Therefore, the work for an overall balance must be in line with realities and must be based on scientific foresight. It is necessary to properly combine current with long-range plans because it will be impossible to achieve an overall balance without having a thorough understanding of the actual situation and foresight.

Due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period of time, the national economy was on the brink of collapse and production was, to a large extent, in a state of anarchism. It was impossible to talk about an overall balance in economic development at that time. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the restoration and growth of the national economy have been quick and the situation has become better and better, but proportion and balance in economic work have not yet been achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the economy because, without carrying out serious adjustments, there will be no firm foundation for greatly stimulating the national economy, that is, adequate conditions will not exist for developing the national economy. Conditions exist now for economic adjustment and overall balance, but another problem has yet to be solved--that is, the ideological ossification and the many taboos in economic work imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been a stumbling block in people's thinking and speech. In order to strike an overall balance, it is essential to emancipate thinking under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must break with taboos, sum up successful and unsuccessful experience over the past 3 decades, using practice as the sole criterion for testing the truth, and broaden our horizons so as to learn from the experience of economic development in other countries, face realities, uncover existing contradictions and study current problems. The third plenary session of the party Central Committee pointed out the necessity to reform the system of economic management and mapped out the direction and measures for developing agriculture as soon as possible and other questions. In order to strike an overall balance, it is now necessary to broaden the third plenary session's good practice of emancipating the mind, giving full expression to democracy, seeking truth from facts and adhering to the mass line in all fields of economic work.

In formulating the guiding principles for economic planning, should we only pay attention to preventing right conservatism but not impetuosity or rashness? First of all, it is necessary to point out that economic indexes and the scale of construction are, generally speaking, matters of understanding or of work. Investigation, study and careful calculation based on scientific views can help correct deviations or errors in understanding or work. Those with different views on economic work should not be impetuously regarded as targets for a struggle between two lines or for a political movement. Starting from the late 50's, there has been criticism only of right conservatism, but not of impetuosity and rashness. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" attacked the party's correct policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling in gaps and raising standards" as a "suspend construction" campaign. They even proposed the theory that starting too many projects was not an error of political line, while suspending work on them was. All this led to a dread of right conservatism, a fear of being conservative but not of being rash. Even today, this phobia still affects people's thinking and blocks a solution to some problems. Setting some plan figures too high is one example. It gives rise to boasting, empty talk and fabricated figures and reports. It frequently happens that those who fabricate reports win for themselves undeserved fame but inflict real damage on the country and people. Some plan figures are not set forth after investigation, study and calculation but are decided upon impetuously.

The scale of some capital construction projects was too large and beyond the reach of material and financial resources. As a result, the time required for completing construction was extended and investments became less effective. Many projects were started hurriedly without the preparatory work that should have been done prior to construction, thus failing to proceed from realities and study and economically formulate the most efficient plan, but blindly pursuing large-scale, rapid construction, regardless of cost. Consequently, a frightful waste of manpower and materials was involved in these projects. There was also the problem of settling accounts with one's "political errors," if one made them, but not with miscalculations in economic work. Quite a few comrades in charge of economic work dared not voice their opinions on all these problems. Sometimes, even if they knew that it was impossible to carry out these projects, they dared not voice opposing views for fear they would be labeled as people with "dampened enthusiasm" or as "pursuing a rightist, opportunist line."

Judging from our experience in the past 30 years, China suffered more from rashness than from conservatism. There was what was called a "dip" in economic growth in 1955. It did not affect the stability of the general situation and the overall economy but it was criticized incorrectly. This criticism led to wide fluctuations in subsequent economic development and is a lesson that we should bear in mind.

There is the argument that claims that by fighting conservatism, we are boosting the people's enthusiasm and by opposing rash advances we will be dampening their enthusiasm. In fact, this argument is groundless. Standing on the frontline of production, the masses of people must pay greatest attention to seeking truth from facts and opposing formalism. Both rash advances and rightist conservatism will dampen the people's enthusiasm, disrupt the overall economic balance, cause disproportion in economic development and damage the fundamental interests of the masses. If no efforts are made to rectify the tendency of rash advances and right conservatism, they will dampen the masses' enthusiasm even more seriously over a long period of time.

Does leaving gaps and imbalances in the plan stimulate people's subjective initiative to make them up by exerting themselves for a "forward-looking balance?" Not likely. Gaps in the plan encourage chaotic development in which every unit takes precautions by sending procurement personnel to overstock the warehouses and, ignoring orders from higher levels, causes manmade shortages. This again leads to bartering and illegal trading. This leads to anarchism, hits at the whole state plan, aggravates imbalanced economic development and causes disproportion in economic development, allowing no chance to achieve a "forward-looking balance." Plans with gaps and imbalances are not reliable plans. They have no practical meaning at all because they lack material guarantees for fulfilling the plan.

Can we leave gaps and imbalances in plans under the pretext that imbalanced economic development is an absolute and that achieving an overall balance is a relative thing? No. It is precisely because there will be imbalances in the course of economic development that we must conscientiously and constantly do a good job in the work for an overall balance. Otherwise, we cannot insure harmonious, rapid economic development. There should be no gaps in the plans; on the contrary, they should allow for unforeseen circumstances. Marx pointed out time and again that normal reproduction requires economic leeways. This is an objective necessity because there will always be certain imbalanced things that will be unforeseen in the production process, such as the speed of production and construction in a certain trade, unforeseen calamities, and so forth. By leaving some economic leeway, we will be able to make up for shortages of commodities and deal with emergency needs.

Is "taking steel as the key link" in industrial development an unalterable guiding principle? In a big country like ours, China indeed needs more steel, and the slogan "Take Steel as the Key Link" reflects this urgent demand. When steel was the most pressing need in industrial development and the key link in the entire national economy, the slogan "Take Steel as the Key Link" played its role. But this is not an objective law of economic development at all times. Furthermore, the higher the degree of socialized production, the closer the interrelationship and interdependence among all departments, economic zones and specialized links; and production stoppages at any individual link will more and more widely affect the entire interrelated production system. In the entire course of industrial production, it is against objective law to take any single department or product as the "key link" and use this as a permanent guiding principle. Therefore, under no circumstances should this slogan, "Take Steel as the Key Link," be used to set the targets for steel production arbitrarily, irrespective of reality. Since steel production is interrelated with production in a number of heavy industry departments, when the steel quota is high, it naturally tips the balance of the national economy in favor of heavy industry at the expense of agriculture and light industry, thus dislocating the order of precedence for agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, which should come in this order. Agriculture and light industry require smaller investment, but they produce quicker results and this meets the needs of the people. Weakening or slowing down agriculture and light industry puts a drag on the whole economy, including steel.

For many years, we have stressed investment in steel, both financial, material and in terms of manpower. But results have been slow. A major reason is that the iron and steel industry was going it alone. Certain iron and steel plants were built but failed to play their role due to underdevelopment of fuel, electric power and other auxiliary industries. Moreover, when the steel quota is high, emphasis is often given to output in disregard of variety and quality. The result is that there is always a shortage of rolled steel on the one hand and accumulation of steel ingots on the other. At present, in carrying out the number of adjustments aimed at improving the situation of imbalance caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it is essential to first of all push agricultural production forward, improve the weak links in industrial production such as coal, electric power, transportation and building materials, and develop the items people urgently need in their material and cultural lives such as housing and school buildings. In order to accumulate funds, introduce advanced technology and quicken the pace of construction, necessary attention should also be paid to developing professions and trades that will produce quick results, earn more profits and foreign exchange and compete on the international market. Steel investments should be proportionately reduced, and a critical examination of the years of low economic efficiency in the iron and steel industry should be made.

Planned, proportionate development of the national economy is an objective law of socialism. To strike an overall balance means proportionate development of different branches of the economy, in line with this economic law. The attitude we adopt toward the "desires of superiors" in striking an overall balance is also a problem requiring solution. In this respect, we favor the strengthening of leadership in economic construction.

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The situation of evading responsibility, not daring to assume responsibility and making no suggestions or decisions must be improved. Leading cadres at all levels must give bold leadership and be ready to assume responsibility and solve problems. The "desires of superiors" which we oppose, refers to the "desires" of subjectivism created without investigation and study. There are many cases in which important economic problems, particularly important capital construction projects, are dealt with rashly by one or several "superiors" who do not follow the necessary procedures and who investigate, study or listen to all points of view. Unless this is changed, there can be no democracy and no real centralism in striking an overall balance, nor will it be possible to follow objective economic laws in a scientific way.

This year and next will still be a period of restoration, adjustment and consolidation. This is necessary in order to lay a sound foundation for the four modernizations and better carry out the 7-year and 22-year development programs. Our aim is to fully prepare for rapid development in the future. We must take adjustments as we advance.

#### TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON SPRING FARMING

0W241208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text of 23 February RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Grasp the Present Time Well, Do a Good Job in Spring Farming"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb--The first spring farming season since the party shifted its work emphasis has arrived. Success in spring farming holds the key to success in agricultural production and propels the entire national economy forward on a steady course. Therefore, we must regard spring farming as a task far more important than all other central tasks and must promptly concentrate all efforts to grasp it well. It is the most important task at present.

There are many favorable conditions to insure this year's bumper agricultural harvest, but there are also some problems which cannot be overlooked. Over the past 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," a political situation of stability and unity has prevailed in the rural areas. Particularly, since the adoption of the "Decisions of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development (draft)," the third plenary session of the party Central Committee clarified the question on the correct and incorrect line in agricultural development and clearly pointed out that the line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was ultraleft. Therefore, thorough implementation of the "Decisions" will play a decisive role in correctly understanding and handling class struggle in the rural areas, correctly implementing the party's various time-honored rural policies, further developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and arousing the masses' enthusiasm.

Following the rapid recovery of the entire national economy, the state will be able to provide rural areas with more material and technical support than in previous years. Both our political and material conditions for success in spring farming and seizing a bumper harvest for the whole year are better than ever before. However, we must correctly assess difficulties and problems related to spring farming. Our country's agricultural foundation is weak. Rural productivity is low. The peasant's life is still difficult in some areas. Sustained drought in considerably large areas throughout the nation seriously threatens the growth of summer grain and oil-bearing crops and spring sowing and planting.

Currently, available material conditions are still incompatible with this year's higher production targets. Economic policies on cash crops such as cotton, oil-bearing plants and sugarcane still urgently need further study. The masses' livelihood is rather difficult in areas hit by natural disasters last year. On the one hand, we must realize the excellent situation, build our confidence and steel our will, yet on the other, we have to face difficulties and solve problems related to production and the masses' livelihood in a down-to-earth manner. We cannot afford to be complacent.

To fight the battle of this year's spring farming well and seize a bumper harvest for the whole year, the key lies in strengthening leadership. The leading party and government organs at all levels must effectively grasp the party line, principle and policy well; firmly follow objective economic and natural laws and resolutely overcome those bad work styles which ignore facts, pay no attention to economic results and do not follow the mass line. Prior to the busy spring farming season, we must organize the vast number of cadres to study the "Decisions of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development (draft)," the "Regulations on the Work in the Rural People's Communes (draft for trial use)" and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the removal of labels of landlord and rich peasants and on the class status of children of landlord and rich peasants, and extensively convey these decisions to each and every household. In light of local conditions, we must mobilize both cadres and masses to sum up and learn from positive and negative experiences and lessons in agricultural development, correctly understand both the present and past status of agriculture and clarify some fundamental questions of principle, thereby emancipating ourselves from the "forbidden zones" created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must unify our thinking, raise the cadres' and masses' sense of responsibility in accelerating agricultural development and firmly implement the agricultural policy proposed by the "Decision," the rural economic policies and measures for increasing agricultural production.

Under the guidance of the principle of respecting the ownership rights of the production teams and their power of decision, it is now particularly necessary to promptly implement production plans and measures to increase production. Efforts should be made to implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development" and the policy of "adaptation to local conditions and appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas." While firmly grasping grain production, it is essential to do a good job in producing cotton, oil-bearing, sugar and other industrial crops in order to bring about a fairly big development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

Cotton output has continuously decreased in the past few years and the acreage sown to this crop has also tended to go down. This merits our close attention. While doing ideological and political work well, we should bring the role of the law of value into play so as to insure implementation of state plans. In all our work we should follow the mass line and make meticulous and painstaking efforts to solve problems in implementing crop-planting plans. In dealing with those communes and production brigades which refuse to meet the requirements of state plans, we should investigate and study their specific situations and step up political and ideological work there. We should boldly mobilize the masses to fully consult with one another and discuss matters and to properly handle relations between the state, the collective and the individual.

The measures to increase production, which have been worked out according to production plans, should be implemented as soon as possible and according to local conditions and the principle of the masses' own free will. No one is any longer allowed to coerce and blindly order others about. As for some production measures following past administrative orders, they should be immediately corrected if they are not conducive to development of production. As for some effective measures to increase production, we should also do our work well among the masses and guide them in implementing such measures consciously and voluntarily. It is necessary to adjust the farming system and the variety of crops positively and properly and to proceed from reality. This must help in arousing the enthusiasm of the peasants and in crop rotation [yong di yang di 3938 0966 7402 0966]. It is necessary to increase production and the peasants' income the same year.

Serious drought has occurred in some areas last year and this spring. Leadership at all levels must be ideologically and materially prepared to wage a long struggle against natural disasters which have often occurred in our country. Drought and low temperatures particularly pose a grave threat to agricultural production. Years of practical experience show that steady yields cannot be insured without effectively combating natural disasters, not to mention a speedy development of agriculture.

Last year many areas were hit by serious drought which had seldom been seen in the past. As a result, the water level in reservoirs and ponds generally dropped. Since last winter there has been little rainfall and snowfall. Thus, soil moisture is insufficient. This is a big obstacle to spring farming. To carry out their central task of developing agriculture, those areas suffering from drought must first of all do a good job of combating drought.

They must insure spring sowing and transplanting of crops and the harvesting of summer crops while combating drought. It is necessary to explain clearly to the masses the threat of spring drought and the important conditions for and the arduousness of the struggle against drought to overcome the idea of leaving things to chance, the lack of confidence and the mood of relaxation and to firmly establish the concept of combating drought for a long time to come.

All localities should make proper arrangements for farmland capital construction, crop planting and material preparations for the struggle against spring drought. Efforts should be made to prevent drought. The present projects for the harnessing of rivers and soil improvement, should be readjusted in order of importance and urgency. All projects that can be completed through hard work must be completed on schedule by strengthening leadership. Priority should be given to building projects that can help combat drought in the same year. It is necessary to concentrate necessary manpower and material and financial resources and to adopt the method of fighting a battle of annihilation to complete such projects with quality.

While speeding up the building of water conservation projects, we should strengthen our management to make full use of the existing water conservation projects. Vigorous efforts should be made to conserve water and to lead in and carry water for irrigational purposes. All available water resources should be conserved. A good job should be done in economizing and conserving water. It is necessary to try in every possible way to increase the efficiency and benefits of big water conservation projects.

With the development of the struggle against drought, the countryside will need more and more electricity, fuel, rolled steel, cement, power-operated water pumps, pipes and other materials. All trades and professions should give priority to farm work and, on schedule and with quality, fulfill their plans for the production and transport of materials to combat drought.

All localities must handle and use properly the funds and materials provided by the state for combating drought. Those who endanger the struggle against drought by spending funds arbitrarily or using materials aimlessly shall be dealt with by economic regulations and state law. Simultaneously with doing a good job in combating drought, we also need to guard vigilantly against floods, waterlogging, low temperatures, insects and plant diseases, and make full preparations for prevention and control in this regard. We must regard the struggle against drought and other natural disasters as the foundation for wresting a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. Under no circumstances should we pin our hopes for a bumper harvest on timely wind and rain from nature.

To arouse enthusiasm for spring farming among the broad masses of peasants, it is important to correctly implement economic policies on communes and production brigades and the management system as well. In the course of spring farming, efforts should be made to strengthen labor management, establish as well as perfect the system of fixed responsibility in production and resolutely overcome such shortcomings as confusion of responsibility and failure to dispense rewards and punishments impartially. Payment for labor may be calculated in the form of fixed work points or in the form of work points on a time-rate basis. Under the prerequisite of achieving unity in accounting, distribution and utilization of labor forces, production teams may sign labor service contracts with work groups, calculate the payment for labor in accordance with the amount of work done and award the work groups for extra work done. This will encourage the masses of cadres and commune members to pay closer attention to the results of production for their own material benefits and to overcome egalitarianism.

Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to correct and prevent the practice of taking work groups as the unit of calculation. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to arouse peasant enthusiasm to the fullest extent, increase labor productivity and improve work quality. In launching field management of over-wintering crops this year, some localities have combined the responsibility system with fixed production quotas. As a result, the commune members have done an extremely thorough job of inspecting and replanting seedlings in wheatfields as well as in managing water and fertilizer supplies. Various effective higher-production measures are being implemented in the field in a down-to-earth manner, in sharp contrast to a past lack of a sense of responsibility or insufficient sense of responsibility. The masses warmly welcome and support all these measures. We need to oppose the practice of contracting production down to the household and dividing the fields and working alone.

In regard to the system of individual responsibility for field management, this has nothing to do with working alone so long as such major farming tasks such as plowing, sowing and harvesting are still handled by the collective and certain individuals are only responsible for field management or other activities relating to field management. Under the prerequisite of adhering to a socialist orientation, we must rapidly institute and perfect various systems of fixed responsibility in production, in accordance with the principle of adapting to actual local conditions, and put them into full play in spring farming. In view of the different conditions in each locality, the same principle "cannot be applied everywhere." Any method must be discussed and approved by the commune masses.

We need leading cadres at all levels to readjust their own styles of leadership to cope with the needs for shifting the focus of work and to make their own subjective knowledge conform to objective laws, so as to provide better leadership over spring farming.

The various level leading departments, from the central authorities to various localities, must earnestly examine whether or not the tasks of supporting spring farming have been carried out in a down-to-earth manner and whether or not concrete action has been taken to support spring farming. It must be pointed out that the work style of giving blind orders by some comrades in actual work has not yet been completely overcome, and that some comrades still do things "in their own way as officials," thus turning upside down the relations between democracy and centralism and between the masses and leadership. Such incorrect ideas and practices must be resolutely corrected. Furthermore, some comrades do not know how to perform their duties. They have become indecisive after their style of giving blind orders was criticized. By opposing the practice of doing things "in their own way as officials," we mean to oppose the work style of metaphysical leadership, which runs counter to objective laws. On the contrary, we must further strengthen any leadership that proceeds from realities and acts in accordance with objective laws of economies and the law of nature. It is necessary for us to learn the method of work on the basis of the mass line and to become daring and skillful in leadership. It is wrong to neglect leadership and to be apprehensive of handling anything for fear of giving blind orders.

The spring farming season is pressing. Leading personnel at all levels must go to the production frontline to conduct investigations and study, solve problems and grasp spring farming well and with concentration. Any work that might hamper spring farming must be halted for the time being. The handling of all problems left over through false charges, incorrect sentencing and frameups must be completed in all localities before the advent of brisk spring farming. Unfinished cases should be explained to the cadres and people concerned and a time limit for their solutions should be worked out after the brisk spring farming is over. It is necessary to bear in mind the overall interests of the country and look forward. Aside from maintaining certain numbers of projects which have a direct bearing on the current struggle against drought, it is necessary to reduce the labor forces taking part in farmland capital construction without delay so as to provide the frontline of spring farming with sufficient manpower. Meanwhile, we must also resolutely oppose and prevent the holding of any meetings, writing of investigation reports, conducting inspection tours and exchanging official documents which do not solve any problems but involve tremendous costs in manpower and materials, so as to free the cadres at all levels from the "five excessives" [excessive tasks, meetings and training, official documents and statements, organizational structures and concurrent posts for cadres] and help them concentrate their efforts on spring farming. "A year's planning is in spring." We must concentrate our efforts in all fields, arouse all kinds of positive factors and expeditiously fulfill the various tasks of spring farming with better quality so as to lay a favorable groundwork for achieving a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

FUJIAN ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE REPORTED

HK230858 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] A responsible person of the Fujian Provincial Bureau of Water Conservancy and Electric Power recently gave a talk on promoting electric power as quickly as possible in this province. The responsible person said: This province's average installed capacity and electricity output are less than half of the average national levels. "The shortage of electricity has become a striking contradiction in the development of the national economy in this province. We now are encountering the dry period. The water levels of various reservoirs have fallen. The electricity shortage thus becomes particularly important."

To quicken the pace of developing this province's power industry and effectively solve problems in electricity, the responsible person of the provincial bureau of water conservancy and electric power put forward five proposals:

"1. It is imperative to energetically strengthen management of the power industry, give full play to the capability of the existing equipment for generating and supplying electricity, guarantee safety and economical power generation and guarantee the generation and supply of more electricity." During the dry period when hydroelectric power stations are generating and supplying less electricity, we must ask departments concerned to supply sufficient coal to enable thermal power stations to generate and supply more electricity. During the current busy season of spring cultivation, we must increase the electricity supply for agricultural production to guarantee a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

"2. It is imperative to strengthen planned electricity consumption and practice thrift in the use of electricity to enable the limited electricity supply to play its part to the fullest." This year all trades and professions must make investigations to see whether wasteful and illegal electricity consumption exists.

"3. To basically solve the problems of electricity shortage, it is imperative to adopt effective measures and quicken the pace of building the power industry." This year we must concentrate our efforts on completing certain power generating projects at an early date.

"4. It is imperative to do well in tangibly grasping various types of preliminary work in power capital construction." From now on, we must do well in organizing forces and mapping out plans for power projects in advance.

"5. It is imperative to rely on the masses to run power stations, energetically develop hydroelectric power stations in rural areas and supply still more electricity for agricultural production and commune and brigade enterprises."

The responsible person of the provincial bureau of water conservancy and electric power said in conclusion: The key to solving problems of electricity supply lies in strengthening leadership and deeply mobilizing the masses. "Power departments at all levels must lead the masses of staff and workers to make unrelenting and strenuous effort and to try in every possible way to promote the power industry. At the same time, all trades and professions must work hard to coordinate with each other and energetically popularize planned electricity consumption and electricity economizing power plants operated by the masses to make the current limited electricity output yield still greater results."

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XU JIATUN STRESSES AIR DEFENSE, WAR PREPAREDNESS IN JIANGSU

OW230406 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units on 22 February convened a meeting in Wuxi City to exchange experiences on the construction of people's defense projects. The purpose of the meeting is: In keeping with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to study the instructions on strengthening preparedness against war and people's air defense issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng; to study and implement the guidelines of the various conferences concerned; and to sum up and exchange experiences on the construction of people's defense projects in order to further promote the construction of people's defense projects and preparedness against war in the whole Nanjing Military Region.

The opening ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, including Nie Fengzhi, Xiang Shouzhi and Wang Zhan; responsible comrades of the Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provincial CCP committees, including Xu Jiatun, Yang Weiping, Wang Fang and Ding Keze. Cui Ping, responsible comrade of the engineering corps under the military commission, was also present.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi presided over the opening ceremony and Comrades Wang Zhan and Xu Jiatun spoke. Comrade (Ma Jian) delivered a report on the construction of people's defense projects in Wuxi City.

In his speech Comrade Wang Zhan said: Thanks to the arduous work of the broad masses of armymen and people, we have made some achievements in people's defense and preparedness against war. We have also gained some experiences therefrom, and a number of advanced models have come to the fore. However, compared with other advanced areas in construction as a whole, we are somewhat behind. We must, after this meeting, further raise our understanding, define our tasks and emancipate our minds. We must learn from advanced experiences and implement the policies governing the construction of people's defense projects in a down-to-earth way.

Comrade Wang Zhan pointed out: At present, the factors of war are noticeably increasing and time is very precious. We will suffer tremendously in the future if we do not now do well in people's defense and preparedness against war. We must mobilize the broad masses of armymen and people, go all out, aim high, take full advantage of the current favorable situation and vigorously promote people's defense and preparedness against war in order to swiftly keep up with the new situation of shifting the emphasis of our party's work to modernization.

On behalf of the Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, Comrade Xu Jiatun extended warm greetings to comrades attending the meeting. Comrade Xu Jiatun said: The Nanjing PLA units' meeting to exchange experiences on the construction of people's defense projects being held in Wuxi gives great impetus to people's defense work in our Jiangsu. It also gives us an excellent opportunity to learn from fraternal provinces and municipalities. We must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central working conference, do a good job of systematically shifting the emphasis of our party's work, make efforts to improve production, construction and work in other fields, and make concrete preparations against a war of aggression. We are determined to follow up the momentum of this meeting and strengthen the party committee's leadership over the work of people's defense and preparedness against war.

We must learn with an open mind from the experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities. We must further emancipate our minds, mobilize the masses to the fullest extent, plunge the whole party and all the people into action and activate the positive factors from all fields to raise people's defense and preparedness against war to a new level.

#### TWO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED IN JIANGSU

OW191406 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Feb 79 0W

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 15 February, the Jiangsu Provincial Procuratorate held a grand meeting at the People's Great Hall in Nanjing to announce its decision on the arrest of Hua Lisen, a counterrevolutionary, and (Kang Daming), who persecuted revolutionary cadres to death. More than 3,000 representatives of provincial and municipal organizations, plants, mines and enterprises, institutes of higher learning and Suzhou Municipality attended the meeting.

The meeting was declared open at 1500 by (Deng Zhiru), deputy procurator of the provincial procuratorate. The decision to arrest Hua Lisen and (Kang Daming) was read by (Liu Yongyu); chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate. The decision noted that Hua Lisen, a worker at the (Changfeng) general machinery plant in Suzhou before the Great Cultural Revolution, was vice chairman of the Suzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions during the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Hua Lisen, blinded by personal ambition, actively followed Lin Biao and the gang of four, took part in their conspiracies to usurp party and state leadership and instigated the masses to go in for beating, smashing and looting, thereby committing serious crimes.

The decision said: Investigation shows that Hua Lisen committed the following serious crimes:

1. During the initial stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, he actively followed Lin Biao and the gang of four in forming factions, creating divisions, implementing a counterrevolutionary seizure of power and instigating and supporting an armed struggle in Suzhou Municipality, thus prompting very serious consequences. Together with his cohorts, Hua Lisen framed up false charges to cruelly persecute cadres, intellectuals and workers.
2. Hua Lisen took the lead in forming the Suzhou Municipal Militia Command, in organizing eight education-labor study classes and in setting up 21 detention centers, illegally imprisoning more than 8,400 people and exercising fascist rule over the people of Suzhou Municipality.
3. Hua Lisen sided with the gang of four, actively cooperated with their conspiracies to usurp party and state leadership and frantically conducted criminal activities to create chaos in Jiangsu and to topple the provincial CCP committee.

The decision said in conclusion: Hua Lisen committed serious crimes and has incurred the people's fierce indignation. Therefore, with the approval of the central authorities, counterrevolutionary Hua Lisen has been arrested in accord with the law by the Suzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau and will be prosecuted according to law.

The decision to arrest (Kang Daming), who persecuted revolutionary cadres to death, said (Kang Daming) was a former assistant lecturer in the Chinese-language department

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of the Nanjing Teachers College and was the principal culprit who cruelly persecuted to death (Wu Jiaojie), former head of the provincial education department.

Finally, Comrade Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. He said Hua Linsen and (Kang Daming) committed serious crimes and incurred the people's fierce indignation. In accordance with the law, the provincial procuratorate decided to approve the arrest of Hua Linsen and (Kang Daming). The provincial party and revolutionary committees completely endorse and support this decision.

The participants in the meeting stressed: At present we must heighten the implementation of party policies, strengthen the socialist legal system, consolidate and promote stability and unity, encourage everyone to take the initiative in shifting the emphasis, and strive to accelerate the accomplishment of socialist modernization.

#### SHANDONG PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT SUPPORTS PRC COUNTERATTACK

SK231008 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 79 SK

[Text] The broad masses of staff and workers of (Xinghua) pharmaceutical plant in Shandong are determined to make a success of their current production work as concrete action to support our frontier forces in safeguarding the border region and counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors.

In the past, (Xinghua) pharmaceutical plant made contributions in supporting Vietnam's war against aggression. The vast numbers of cadres, staff members and workers are very indignant at the aggressive acts of the reactionary Vietnamese authorities in carrying out frantic armed provocations, encroaching on our territory on repeated occasions, ruining our villages, killing our armymen and people, looting our property and inflicting losses on us. On learning the news that our frontier forces, driven beyond forbearance, were compelled to fight back against the Vietnamese aggressors, the staff and workers unanimously voiced their firm support. They pledged to use the concrete action of promoting production to support the frontier forces' counterattack on the Vietnamese aggressors.

The workers of the No 2 workshop put forward the militant slogan of going all-out to work hard so as to further raise production. With one heart, they have worked in concert to boost production. Since 18 February, the average daily output of ampuls produced by this workshop has risen by about 40 percent.

The workers of the No 5 workshop made strenuous and ingenious efforts to improve the production process. As a result, the daily output of medicine produced by this workshop during the last 4 days has shown an increase of more than 33 percent over the past record. They said: "The Vietnamese aggressors made a futile attempt to undermine our socialist modernization. We should all the more race against time to accelerate our pace of socialist modernization and quickly advance our production to a high level."

#### SHANGHAI PAPER CALLS FOR HALT TO RETURN OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

OW170803 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Feb 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 16 February article by (Yan Yin): "Resolutely Stop the 'Return-to-Shanghai' Wind"]

[Text] The article points out: recently a wind which has blown some people back to Shanghai still continues to prevail here at a time when the party has made conscientious efforts to solve the problems of educated youths settled in the countryside.

Even as of this moment it has not yet entirely calmed down. Even those who hold regular jobs with stable incomes somewhere outside Shanghai have also expressed a desire to return to this city. In an effort to press for approval of their return to Shanghai, they even took unauthorized leave from their work posts and sneaked back into Shanghai. While here they have coordinated in organizing so-called "action groups" and parades petitioning for their return to Shanghai. Some even have deliberately clogged traffic in the heart of the city, damaged highways, attacked office buildings, and stirred up trouble. Others even went so far as to clog the railways and block trains. These incidents deliberately created to distract social order and public security and other wrongdoings have been unanimously condemned by the Shanghai people who suffered greatly from the beating, smashing and lootings and anarchism of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The people of Shanghai also strongly demand that effective measures be taken by authorities concerned to resolutely stop the "return-to-Shanghai" wind, to preserve the current excellent situation characterized by stability and unity, and to maintain normal social and production order.

The article says: Some people have deliberately concocted some slogans in the wake of the "return-to-Shanghai" wind. It is therefore highly necessary to analyze these erroneous slogans and clarify their contradictory nature. These slogans include:

1. "We want a reunion with our flesh and blood." This is a baffling and perplexing slogan. You must understand that you and your parents, brothers and sisters all live in the same vast socialist motherland and you are free to reunite with them from time to time. Therefore, how can you call this a separation from your flesh and blood? Do you think all members of a family, both old and young, should stick together in Shanghai all their lives? Then you call this a reunion of flesh and blood! Do you ever think of this fact: Would there be a Red socialist motherland like ours today if the hundreds of thousands of our revolutionary martyrs hated to part with their loved ones and were unwilling to leave their homes, shed their blood and sacrifice their lives in battles fought in north and south China? If every family persists in living in one place and in not being separated, who else can be called upon to go where they are most needed by their motherland? Who else could be assigned to the posts where revolution and construction require their presence? While we embark on a new Long March, youths must devote themselves to accomplishing the four modernizations, have lofty goals in mind and feel proud to play a role in transforming China. They should not sink so low as to regard a reunion of flesh and blood as a goal of struggle.

2. "We demand that policies be implemented and every mistake be corrected." The attempt to use this slogan as a pretext for stirring a "return-to-Shanghai" wind is not justified. True, we are making every effort to implement policies and correct every mistake as soon as it is discovered. But we are mainly interested in the problems left over from history which should be correctly handled and in those victims of false charges, frameups and wrong decisions concocted by Lin Biao and the gang of four which must be redressed. In the past we sent large numbers of educated youths to the countryside as a reflection of our support for the frontier regions and other hilly areas in response to the calls of the party and state and in order to meet the needs of revolution and construction there. As we consider this part of our correct policy, we will continue to do so for a considerable time to come. The people of Shanghai are known for their glorious tradition of supporting other parts of China. True, the gang of four should be blamed for sabotaging the work of settling educated youths in the countryside.

But the settlement of educated youths was neither a mistake nor a persecution of these youths by the gang of four. For this reason, we have no mistake to correct as far as the settlement of educated youths in the countryside is concerned. However, when efforts are being made to solve problems of youths, we feel some economic policies should be implemented and some youths should be reassigned to Shanghai as required by policies. These are two different questions.

Naturally the youth who should be transferred back to Shanghai in accordance with the policies must be transferred and others who should not be transferred to Shanghai in accordance with the policies must not be again transferred to Shanghai. How could one use such a pretext as policy implementation to submit all kinds of unreasonable demands to the state, and how could one regard transferring back to Shanghai as a correct step to implement the policies? Furthermore, it is impossible for anyone to have a suitable policy by stirring up trouble. Disturbances which run counter to the interests of the country and people shall not be unprincipledly accommodated.

After analyzing other unjustified slogans which also appeal to many troublemaking youths, the article concludes: To resolutely stop the "go-back-to-Shanghai" wind requires all trades and professions and party organizations of all units throughout the country to take concerted actions and to thoroughly do a good job in the ideological and political and educational fields. Parents of educated youths who have settled in the countryside must be mobilized to make a cooperative effort in these fields.

Recently, commenting on some problems that exist in political and social life, a leading comrade at the central level pointed out: First, democracy and freedom cannot be practiced in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution. Second, the people's living standards cannot be improved without making efforts to develop production. Third, individual interests cannot be placed above the national and collective interests. Fourth, the universal Marxist principle is essential to any discussions about the emancipation of our minds.

These are good points on what we call the fundamental Marxist principles or theories which should be regarded as criteria for analyzing, observing and dealing with the problems which have emerged from political and social activities. A just cause will prevail over an unjust cause. We believe that the majority of our young comrades can reason everything out. But some people have been deluded into making some mistakes and doing something evil. We believe that they will quickly return to their respective production posts and rededicate themselves to the four modernizations as soon as they know the truth. If these individuals purposely continue to make trouble in defiance of the laws, they will have to bear the consequences. They will have no one to blame but themselves for any wrongdoing for which they are held responsible.

#### PENG CHONG RECEIVES YOUTHS IN SHANGHAI

0W170530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 17 Feb 79 0W

[Text] On 12, 13 and 15 February Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Peng Chong, municipal party committee secretaries Yan Youmin and Han Zhenyi, and responsible comrades of departments concerned respectively received representatives of youths assigned jobs outside Shanghai who had returned to visit relatives. The leaders of the municipal party committee warmly conversed with them and earnestly and patiently listened to their opinions. They urged the youths to treasure the excellent and hard-won situation of stability and unity, to exercise their democratic rights correctly and, with the interests of the state in mind, to devote their efforts to the four modernizations.

To the youth representatives from Kansu, Comrade Peng Chong said happily: You left Shanghai for Kansu and have worked there for several years. Now you have returned to Shanghai. I am meeting you on behalf of the municipal party committee. You may give me any opinions and demands you may have. Comrade Peng Chong highly appraised the revolutionary enthusiasm which these young people exhibited in support of construction in border areas and in the interior.

The youth representatives briefed the municipal party committee leaders on their work and livelihood and on some practical problems encountered in the past few years. Then Comrade Peng Chong said: Your practical problems are understandable and we sympathize with you. However, you have already been assigned jobs and have a regular income, so you are faring much better than those youths who have settled in the countryside.

Comrade Peng Chong then pointed out: On the pretext of solving problems facing educated youths, some people have instigated a return to the cities. This is wrong. If there are any real problems they can be raised with the departments concerned through regular channels.

Comrade Peng Chong said: We hope you will study technology well and work hard at your posts for the four modernizations and for the prosperity of the socialist motherland.

In cordial conversations with the youth representatives Comrade Peng Chong pointed out in all seriousness: Following the lead of Wang Hongwen who had created the (Anting) incident, some people recently blocked the passage of trains, obstructed traffic and disrupted normal public, production and work order. All this is against the law and is entirely wrong.

Comrade Peng Chong instructed the young people to correctly understand and exercise their democratic rights, not to confuse the gang of four's practices with the promotion of socialist democracy and never to fall prey to blind emotions and go so far as to utter nonsense and make trouble. Creating disturbances will do no good for both the state and individuals.

Representatives of demobilized soldiers assigned jobs in factories in Jiangxi said that after being demobilized from the army they were assigned jobs in Jiangxi and had been unable to return to Shanghai. This was an unjust case in which they had been persecuted by the gang of four.

In receiving them Comrade Yan Youmin pointed out: As educated youths, you left Shanghai to settle in Jiangxi's countryside. Shortly thereafter you were drafted into the army. In the army you were tempered and a number of you were admitted to the party. When you were demobilized from the army a few years ago, you were assigned jobs in Jiangxi's factories. Since then you have had a regular income. Thus, it cannot be said that you have been persecuted. It was correct and in accordance with the policies prevailing at the time that you were assigned jobs in Jiangxi.

In receiving youth representatives from Heilongjiang and other places who had returned to visit relatives in Shanghai, Comrade Han Zheyi listened to their opinions and had a heart-to-heart talk with them. He said: It is correct for young people to have the determination to develop their talents wherever they are and support construction in border areas and in the interior. We should continue to do so. Young people should cherish lofty ideals, have the courage to surmount difficulties and have the spirit of hard struggle.

The leading comrades of the municipal party committee gave the youth representatives a profound education by cordially receiving them, talking meaningfully with them and criticizing them in all seriousness.

Several youth representatives said on the spot: We will promptly relay the opinions, expectations and encouragement of the leading comrades of the municipal party committee to all young people. We will never do anything detrimental to the interests of the party and the people and will try to return to our posts at an early date to devote ourselves to the four modernizations as required by the leading comrades of the municipal party committee.

#### SHANGHAI ARRANGES JOBS FOR RETURNED EDUCATED YOUTH

OW230124 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Acting according to the guidelines of the National Work Conference on Educated Youth, the various departments concerned in Shanghai, under the unified leadership of the municipal CCP committee, have made overall and proper arrangements, positively created favorable conditions and worked out effective methods to solve the employment problem for educated youths settling in the countryside who have returned to Shanghai.

With the exception of those qualified to work in (?various enterprises and companies), the departments concerned in Shanghai Municipality have by now arranged jobs for approximately 50,000 educated youth settling in the countryside and young people elsewhere. In 10 districts in Shanghai, companies involved in housing construction and repair and civic affairs have been established to recruit educated youth settling in the countryside who have returned to Shanghai.

In accordance with the principle of creating favorable conditions for both production and living standards, the labor bureau in Shanghai's Xuhui District has formed labor service teams to solve employment problems for educated youth and young people in Shanghai society. They are warmly acclaimed by the masses of people. Meanwhile, the labor bureaus in Shanghai's Yangpu, Nanshi, Hongkou and Zhabei districts have also arranged jobs for some 4,000 educated youth settling in the countryside who have returned to Shanghai and for other young people.

Following the unceasing development of production, the newly established labor service organizations in various districts of Shanghai have gradually expanded the labor forces. The labor service company in Xuhui District was only a labor service team of 200 employees when it was first established. After more than 6 months of streamlining and expansion, the company now has a labor service team of about 1,000. Thanks to its wholehearted service to factories and enterprises, the production efficiency and income of this labor contingent have steadily increased. In addition to regular expenditures, the labor contingent of Xuhui District has conserved some 30,000 yuan. After working with the labor service companies, the living standards of many educated youth settling in the countryside have improved and their spirits are high. They are more determined than ever before to take part in the socialist modernization program with greater enthusiasm.

In arranging jobs for the educated youth, the various departments concerned in Shanghai have put into full play the effective role of neighborhood processing groups and service groups. Since (?early this year), the neighborhood processing groups and service groups in Shanghai Municipality have recruited some 45,000 persons. Seven service centers on (Zhangpu) Street have recruited some 40 educated youth to handle some 40 varieties of service, including clothes processing, clothes pressing, embroidery and long-distance telephone service.

The seven service centers have earned profits as a result of adequate management. To solve the difficulties of some educated youth in Shanghai society who have not yet had jobs arranged with labor service teams, temporary study classes have been established in every district and street to organize them to learn trades of their own while participating in temporary jobs for the time being.

#### **ZHEJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR PUNISHING TROUBLEMAKERS**

OW171000 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Feb 79 OW

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO 16 February commentator's article: "Correctly Implement the Principles of Democratic Centralism"]

[Summary] All fronts in the province are shifting the emphasis of their work to socialist modernization. To make this shift smoothly and to speed up the four modernizations, it is of great importance to fully promote socialist democracy and to correctly implement the principles of democratic centralism.

"Only by giving full scope to democracy will it be possible to insure that the masses (?have confidence in the leadership), to check bureaucratism and to prevent violations of law and discipline. Only thus will it be possible in a timely way to discover and expose the fascist dictatorship like the one enforced by Lin Biao and the gang of four and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only thus will it be possible to pool the wisdom of the people in their hundreds of millions and channel it into the effort to achieve the four modernizations."

Leading members at various levels must effectively guarantee the people's democratic rights and earnestly listen to their opinions. "At the same time, they must educate the party members, cadres and people that they must not practice a democracy which is at variance with the provisions of the constitution, the requirements for production, the system of extensive democracy and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

"However, there are now a very small number of people who, influenced by the erroneous ideas of 'kicking party committees aside to make revolution' and 'directing the spearhead upward' preached by Lin Biao and the gang of four, have (?abused their democratic rights), run amuck, failed to report to work and have tried to establish ties with others. Worse still, they have even attacked government offices, blocked traffic and [words indistinct] under the smokescreen of democracy. Thus they have affected the situation of stability and unity. This is (?no people's democracy at all but something really harmful to the people). Anarchy does not accord with the interests and aspirations of the people."

(?Whoever utters nonsense and makes trouble must be delivered to an organ of the dictatorship and be punished according to law). We must bring socialist democracy into full play and correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism so that socialist democracy will become a tremendous stimulus to the promotion of socialist modernization.

XINHUA DESCRIBES GUANGXI BORDER AREA, PEASANTS RETURN

0W231817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[*"Spring Returns to Tinghao Mountain Area Bordering on Vietnam"--XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Nanning, February 23 (XINHUA correspondent)--A once desolate mountain area in Guangxi bordering on Vietnam is now bustling with activity. Peasants who fled the invading Vietnamese soldiers have returned to their homes and are busy ploughing the fields left to go to waste for almost a year.

The Tinghao mountain area had been occupied by Vietnamese armed personnel since last March and was recovered by frontier troops of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on February 17 when they hit back in self-defense. Chinese inhabitants in this area have all along lived in amity with the Vietnamese across the border. They never expected the armed Vietnamese invasion in March last year. The Vietnamese intruders dug trenches, built fortifications, planted land mines and bamboo spikes, and erected barbed wires on mountain slopes. From time to time they opened fire with rifles at Chinese villages below or at peasants working in the fields.

On the morning of November 1, the Vietnamese shot at Chinese peasants with machineguns, submachineguns and rifles, wounding 12 persons. They charged downhill and abducted eight Chinese, six of whom were subsequently murdered. This and the more outrageous armed provocations in its train compelled the Chinese inhabitants to flee their homes. They lived in caves. These atrocities by the Vietnamese filled the local people with immense indignation. They said: "We don't want an inch of land from Vietnam, nor do we allow the Vietnamese to occupy Chinese territory. We must stop them!"

Chinese frontier forces recovered the Tinghao mountain area after brief fighting on February 17. Local inhabitants returned to their homes. They actively supported frontier forces in hitting back at the Vietnamese aggressors and at the same time made preparations for spring ploughing and sowing.

Peasants of the Xinxing brigade will never forget the atrocities committed by Vietnamese aggressors. Four peasants were killed by the Vietnamese and three wounded. Two others were kidnapped, and their whereabouts are still unknown. Members of the brigade plunged into farm work the day they came back. Old peasant Zhou Jiakun, whose youngest son was killed by Vietnamese invaders, sent his other two sons to help frontier forces in the counterattack while he himself worked the field.

As soon as the invading Vietnamese were driven away, more than 200 peasants of the Huaili brigade returned from mountain caves. Happily they again work their 10 hectares of cropland occupied by the Vietnamese for almost a year.

Further Report of Returning Peasants

0W231304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, February 23 (XINHUA)--As Chinese frontier troops are hitting back in self-defence at Vietnamese aggressors, more people in border areas who had been forced by Vietnamese incursions to seek sanctuary in mountain caves and other places have returned home for spring ploughing and sowing.

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The Shuikou people's commune in Longzhou County, Guangxi, has five production brigades bordering on Vietnam. Frequent incursions by Vietnamese aggressor troops had forced them to flee their homes and live in caves or thatched houses deep in the mountains. Now that the Chinese frontier troops have hit back and given the aggressors due punishment, those people have returned to their home villages. They are now busy with spring ploughing and sowing and actively supporting the frontier troops in their counterattack. The party committee of the commune called meetings of production brigade leaders to arrange farm work. It called on the commune peasants to do spring ploughing well and to make up for the losses caused by Vietnamese invasion.

Peasants of the Gonghe production brigade work from early morning till late evening. In addition to spring ploughing and sowing, they have loosened the soil of all cornfield and thinned out the seedlings. The whole Nameng production team turned out for the rice transplanting while some young people and adults joined the support-the-front work. The first batch of rice has been transplanted and sowing completed on four hectares of cornfield.

Commune cadres are joining the peasants in farm work and helping them solve problems so that work in every production team is well done.

#### GUANGXI PROMOTES PRODUCTION TO SUPPORT BORDER TROOPS

0W230625 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Feb 79 0W

[Text] According to our station reporter, people of all nationalities in Nanning Municipality, the capital of Guangxi Chuang Autonomous Region, are united as one in striving to promote production through concrete actions in order to support the border defense troops' counterattack on the Vietnamese aggressors.

Workers and staff members, as well as their dependents, of Pingxiang Station under the Nanning Railway Subbureau, made important contributions in support of Vietnam's war of national salvation. The station was awarded a first-class order of the national flag by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. These people are highly indignant over the Vietnamese authorities' encroachment upon [qin fan 0187 3690] our border, shelling of our railways and trains and killing of our railway workers. On the morning of 17 February, the station workers firmly stood guard at their post amidst roaring guns. Speeding up the pace of loading and unloading in order to advance train turnaround time, they are determined to do a good job in order to support the border defense troops through their concrete actions.

The total value of industrial output for Nanning Municipality in the second 10 days of February increased more than 25 percent over that of the first 10 days of the month. An upsurge of spring farming has been whipped up in the vicinity of the municipality. The vast numbers of cadres and communes are determined to be successful in spring farming and to wrest bumper grain harvests in order to support the border defense troops and deal powerful retaliatory blows at the Vietnamese aggressors.

Vegetable farmers in the vicinity of Nanning have adopted a series of effective measures to insure vegetable supplies for the border defense troops and the municipality. While strengthening management of existing vegetable plots, the farmers have also stepped up the pace to transplant spring vegetable seedlings in order to maintain an even flow of vegetables. Since the beginning of 1979, over 5 million catties of vegetables have been supplied to border defense troops and over 24 million catties have been sold at market, an increase of more than 9 million catties over that of the same period of last year.

Striving to do rear service work well, staff members and workers of commercial departments in Nanning Municipality have worked effectively in purchasing and marketing commodities and satisfying the needs of the border defense troops. On the evening of 17 February, staff members and workers of the vegetable company worked overtime to loan 20,000 piculs of pickled vegetables for the border defense troops.

CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES HUBEI CPPCC PLENARY SESSION

HK240803 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] "The second plenary session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded victoriously on 17 February. The session listened to the speech of the first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, Chen Pixian, and also listened to the report made by the vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, Hu Jinkui, on work since the first plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. The second plenary session discussed and adopted resolutions. The session elected Han Ningfu the new chairman of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session elected Chen Yixin, (Xu Ziwei) and (Xie Rusheng) additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. The plenary session also elected 15 persons, namely, (Xu Ziwei), (Gu Shunguang), (Yang Guanghua), (Song Huaiyuan), (Zhang Ruping), (Wang Libo), (Han Jie), (Li Xianghua), (Yang Zhen), (Huang Xirang), (Zhao Houfu), (Duan Guojie), (Song Laixian), (Liu Jiankang) and (Yang Ziyuan) additional members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. Another 15 persons were elected additional members of the provincial CPPCC committee by the plenary session.

"In his speech Comrade Chen Pixian stressed the following four issues: 1) conscientiously study and understand the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; 2) shift the focus of the province's work more quickly and in a still better way; 3) develop the revolutionary united front to help in quickening the pace of socialist modernization; 4) the expectations of the plenary session of the provincial CPPCC committee.

"Comrade Chen Pixian said: To shift the focus of work to socialist construction is to concentrate the wisdom and efforts of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country on modernization." All types of work must revolve around modernization, which is the center.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: "Our party life and our people's political life are extremely short of democracy. Therefore, at present and for some time to come, we must lay special stress on democracy." To safeguard the people's democratic rights, we must strengthen the legal system. "We must also oppose anarchism and maintain normal work, social and production order." We must concentrate our efforts on promoting this year's agricultural production and strive to achieve a relatively greater output of grain, cotton and edible oil. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and commune and brigade enterprises must also record relatively great development this year.

Referring to developing the revolutionary united front, Comrade Chen Pixian noted: "With the shift of the focus of the whole party's work, the party's united front work must be shifted to the new historic task of serving socialist modernization. We must further eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, strengthen and perfect the organizations of the united front, enliven the work of the united front and implement the various policies of the united front."

Comrade Chen Pixian said: We must fully understand the importance of intellectuals in realizing the four modernizations, remove all intellectuals' political labels imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and do well in conscientiously reinvestigating cases and in conducting rehabilitation work. We must reassign misemployed intellectuals, so as to make full use of their talents and practical ability. We must also seek in every way to improve their working and living conditions.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: "This province has six democratic parties and organizations, which have all resumed activities. This is a very good thing. However, it is imperative to further liven up the activities." We must implement the party's policy on the national bourgeoisie and further mobilize the enthusiasm of the national bourgeoisie for serving modernization. "We must continue to implement the party's policy on the Kuomintang personnel who revolted and came over to us. We must conscientiously implement the party's policy on minority nationalities, continue to implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and traditional Chinese medicine, do well in assigning work to those people who have had their rightist labels removed." We must resolutely reverse incorrect verdicts on persons who were wrongly designated rightists.

Referring to his expectations of the plenary session of the provincial CPPCC committee, Comrade Chen Pixian said: "We should continue to promote the fine tradition of democratic consultation, encourage the free airing of views and be good at listening to all useful opinions." We must encourage the broad ranks of patriots to actively participate in various types of political activities and to freely offer their proposals for realizing modernization. The provincial CPPCC committee should make full use of all kinds of relations to actively carry out the work of bringing Taiwan into the embrace of the motherland. "Quite a few people have relatives and friends in Taiwan. They can write to their relatives and friends telling them of the party's policies. If your relatives and friends in Taiwan are willing to come back for visiting and touring, we welcome them all and guarantee that they may safely and freely come and go.

After warm discussions, the participating members unanimously supported the speech of Comrade Chen Pixian and endorsed the work report made by Comrade Hu Jimkui. The session's resolution noted: To realize the shift of the focus of the whole party's work to socialist modernization, we must energetically study, extensively propagate and resolutely carry out the shift.

The participating members said: "We must actively carry out activities for bringing Taiwan into the embrace of the motherland at an early date, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of people of all walks of life, use various relations to actively carry out work with regard to Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of the unification of the motherland. We must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Under the leadership of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, we must hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, work with one heart and one mind and jointly strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist state."

#### BRIEFS

GUANGXI SUGAR REFINERIES--Nanning, 10 Feb--Eight new sugar refineries and one extension project that went into operation late last year will bring annual production of cane sugar in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to well over 400,000 tons. Between them the new projects can press 6,350 tons of cane a day and produce 76,000 tons of granular sugar a year. Guangxi is one of China's major sugarcane producers and 65 sugar refineries have been built in the region since liberation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 10 Feb 79 OW]

I. 26 Feb 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

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#### GUIZHOU RIBAO CARRIES EDITORIAL ON MANAGEMENT

HK161245 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 79 HK

[GUIZHOU RIBAO 15 February editorial: "Proceeding From Reality, We Must Do a Good Job of Management"]

[Summary] GUIZHOU RIBAO published an investigative report on management work in Zunyi County's communes. What the county has done is correct. Management includes management of plans, labor, financial affairs and material. "Management is of important significance for strengthening economic accounting, promoting labor productivity, mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses, implementing the principles of 'to each according to his work' and 'more pay for more work,' promoting the all-round development of agricultural production and increasing the income of commune members."

Since the province conducted discussion of the rural economic policies in the first half of last year, all places in the province have studied how to improve management. "We cannot realize agriculture modernization unless we study management methods and do a good job of scientific management on the basis of grasping economic and natural laws." Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we have not seriously grasped and specifically studied management for many years. We must now include it in the party's agenda. By publishing the investigative report, attention has been drawn to this matter.

Leadership at all levels must seriously sum up the practical experience of the masses in management and constantly enhance the level of the economic management of our socialist agriculture. Leadership must respect the right of self-determination of production teams. In accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's 60 points, all places must trust and rely on cadres and masses in rural areas and, proceeding from reality, improve management. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over communes and brigades and concentrate forces to vigorously carry out spring farming.

#### SICHUAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES PROVINCIAL MEETING

HK250641 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] The 5th Sichuan Provincial Women's Congress concluded in Chengdu on 23 February after 6 days in session. The delegates seriously studied central and provincial documents, summed up work since the fourth provincial women's congress, exchanged experiences, and discussed and made arrangements for future tasks. This was a mobilization meeting for shifting the focus of women's work to socialist modernization and speeding up construction in the province. Comrade Yang Chao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report on the state of development of modern science and technology. He Haoju, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a report on the current economic situation and tasks. Speeches were made by 39 delegates.

Comrade (Hua Yi), deputy director of the provincial federation of women, presided at the closing ceremony, which was attended by Lu Dadong, Yang Chao, Wei Jie, Zhang Lixing, Qin Chuanhou, Liu Haiquan, Ru Fuyi, Li Linzhi, Qiao Zhimin, Hu Yongchang, Zhang Suhua and (Lin Ying), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of Sichuan and Chengdu. The congress adopted the work report delivered by Comrade Dai Keyu on behalf of the fourth executive committee of the provincial federation of women and passed a resolution on the report. The congress then elected by secret ballot the fifth executive committee of the provincial federation of women, consisting of 155 members.

Dai Mingjun, deputy director of the provincial federation of women, delivered the closing speech, in which she hailed the success of the congress and called on women to work hard, consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity and promote the four modernizations.

The fifth executive committee of the provincial federation of women held its first plenary session on 24 February. The session elected Dai Keyu director of the federation, and Dai Mingjun, (Liu Hinbo), (Hua Yi), (Xiang Yan Bo Mu), (Chen Yuanxiu), Liang Cuiying and (Yu Youlian) deputy directors.

#### KUNMING PLA UNITS STRENGTHEN PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR

HK170510 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Feb 79 HK

[Text] Party organizations at all levels of the Kunming PLA units have shifted the focus of their work to the modernization of national defense and have led the masses of commanders and fighters to concentrate all their efforts on strengthening preparedness against war, on being prepared against war and on making great efforts to master the skills of wiping out the enemy. While studying the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the leading organs of the Kunming PLA units issued instructions in a timely manner to their subordinate units on successfully shifting the focus of work and on strengthening education. They called on all units to do well in conscientiously studying, conveying and implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and resolutely and quickly shift the focus of their work to modernization of national defense. They also distributed in a timely way among all units the materials for education and training.

Part organizations at all levels have carried education work to a strategic level and have done well in tangibly and firmly grasping the work. Principal responsible comrades of all units have not only taken charge of education and training but have also sent work groups led by leading comrades to go to units at the company level to bring about face-to-face leadership to discover and solve in a timely way the problems in education and training. In their training all units of the Kunming PLA units have consistently given prominence to training cadres and have steadily improved the capability of organizing and commanding work among cadres at all levels. The party committee of a certain unit has studied modern wars in a timely way and has organized its cadres to study and practice the tactical principles and the organization and command of future wars under the guidance of the military thought of Chairman Mao, thus improving the training quality of its cadres.

With regard to the problems of their new cadres lacking experience in war training, certain party committees have organized over 20 cadres at divisional and regimental levels to study and solve problems at basic-level units and to impart knowledge and help those new cadres, thus effectively improving the new cadres' ability in organizing work and the training quality of the army units.

During the mass training campaign, the masses of commanders and fighters of the Kunming PLA units have proceeded from the actual needs and persisted in practicing those combat skills which are needed. With regard to the questions of how to put up correct targets and find the correct way to conduct military training, all units, in light of Yunnan's special features of mountains and forests, have boldly reformed the guiding thought of military training, reformed the contents of military training, improved the methods of military training, steadily strengthened tactical and technical training, strengthened training in defense against atomic, chemical and germ weapons, and in anti-aircraft training and defense against paratroops and tanks, thus enabling the army training to meet the needs of modern war.

During the training, all units have promoted military democracy and have extensively carried out the traditional training campaigns, namely, officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other.

The commanding company of a certain unit and the 2d Company of a certain unit have first mobilized the masses and put forward several dozen ways in training. After this, they further led the masses and pooled the wisdom and efforts of the masses to overcome difficulties, thus promoting their military training. Many units have also mobilized the masses to renovate and produce training equipment which are needed to support modern war. With regard to their new fighters, many units have adopted the method of having veteran fighters be responsible for training new fighters. The training progress and quality of new fighters in these units have topped the highest levels in history. After being trained for a short period, 11 new fighters of the 5th Company of a certain unit have attained the status of special marksman during an examination.

During their live shell examination, 12 new fighters of the recoilless cannon company of a certain unit have all achieved outstanding results.

The tactical and technical levels of veteran fighters have also improved on a large scale. During the training, all units have also conducted education in revolutionary heroism on a large scale, thus further promoting the enthusiasm for military training. The heroic (Luoyang) Company of the Red Army Regiment under a certain unit has energetically publicized the company's glorious history and the heroic activities of the company's older generation. The masses of cadres and fighters expressed their determination to learn from the older generation of revolutionaries, carry forward the glorious tradition and win still greater honors in defending socialist modernization.

During a mobile field training exercise, the company's 7th Squad accepted the task assigned by the next higher party committee of paving a way in the forest during the evening. While the exercise was in progress, the squad's deputy leader Comrade (Yang Zhongbao) had a sudden relapse of his chronic appendicitis. However, he did not utter a sound of pain and persisted in accompanying the squad leader to lead the whole squad to pave a way for the company, thus doing a relatively good job of fulfilling the training task.

#### YUNNAN AIR FORCE UNIT PROMOTES FLIGHT TRAINING

HK240227 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] The CCP committee of a certain air force regiment stationed in Yunnan is resolved to train more flying personnel to speed up the modernization of national defense. In the course of studying the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party committee formulated a series of measures for taking training as the central task.

The party committee has also made a decision on improving work style, reducing the number of meetings and strengthening leadership over the basic levels. Members of the party committee have gone down to the basic levels to exercise face-to-face leadership. Leading cadres of the regiment have taken part in every session of flight training since the third plenary session. A new atmosphere of taking training as the central task and insuring that everything serves training has emerged throughout the regiment.

## PARTY SECRETARY OF YUNNAN BORDER TOWN DESCRIBES SITUATION

OW232013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Yunnan border front, February 23 (XINHUA correspondent)--As soon as Chinese frontier forces captured Lao Cai of Hoang Lien Son Province on February 19, inhabitants of Hekou in Yunnan Province left their shelters and returned home.

Lao Cai in Vietnam and Hekou in China overlook each other across the border river of Honghe (Red River).

From hilltop batteries and positions around Lao Cai, Vietnamese troops had been shelling Hekou across the border almost incessantly since early January. Local inhabitants requested Chinese frontier forces to hit back at the Vietnamese aggressor troops. When Lao Cai was captured, people in Hekou hailed the Chinese frontier forces for their meritorious service.

Kong Qingwei, secretary of the party committee of the Hekou Autonomous County for the minority Yao people, told interviewing newsmen his own experiences to show how perfidious and despicable Vietnamese authorities could be.

Kong Qingwei said: "In the past we regarded the Vietnamese people as our brothers. Lao Cai was bombed during Vietnam's war of resistance against French aggression in 1953 and 1954, and thousands of Vietnamese inhabitants came to seek shelter in Hekou town. We put them up in our best houses and gave them delicious food too. Later, in their war against U.S. aggression we gave them everything they wanted. As for items we did not have at that time, we also tried our best to procure from elsewhere and delivered to them promptly."

Even when our country was in difficulties between 1959 and 1961 we tightened the belt and saved on food and clothing in order to keep up our supplies to the Vietnamese people. No one knows how many supplies flew to Vietnam through our Hekou town over the years. We cheered their victories in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Following that, we sent over manpower and materials to assist the Vietnamese people in healing the wounds of war. Many projects in Lao Cai were built with our aid--the Red River bridge linking Lao Cai and Coc Leu, the farm machinery plant in Lao Cai City, the apple orchard in Bat Sat, to name a few.

"Victorious wars against French and U.S. aggression were tainted with the blood and sweat of the Chinese people. So were the many projects erected in Vietnam. Today, however, Vietnamese authorities went so far as to regard the Chinese people as number one enemy and take our Hekou as a beach-head in attacking China," he said.

Kong Qingwei paused for a while to calm his mounting indignation. He continued: "Vietnamese authorities' hostility against China can be traced to many years before. Some of our comrades sensed this when they went over there to help. Our people were asked to bring along not only tools and materials but also firewood. In 1971, they engineered the celery-pond dispute by alleging that the 2.8 square kilometres of land near the pond was theirs. Things became worse by 1976. In that year alone, Vietnamese armed intrusions into Hekou town reached more than two thousand man-times. In the years to follow, they stepped up preparations for armed invasion by building defence works and blockhouses, laying mines and erecting barbed wires along the border.

"We on our part did nothing in this regard. Last year tension mounted so high that we were compelled to take some measures by way of defence. The capital of their Hoang Lien Son Province was originally at Coc Leu in Lao Cai City. It moved south to Yen Bai at the end of 1977. Inhabitants in Lao Cai and Coc Leu were evacuated by last September. All this shows that they had prepared for this long ago. Meanwhile, they expelled Chinese nationals in Vietnam en masse. Our Hekou town alone has received more than 40,000 Chinese nationals. Their loudspeakers blared abuses day in and day out. We in Hekou know full well the doings of Vietnamese authorities. They are a pack of fiendish wolves fattened on the Chinese people's sweat and blood. They first bit Kampuchea and then turned back to bite us. They threw themselves into the arms of Soviet revisionists and act the role of the Cuba of the east. Vietnamese authorities are indeed a teacher by negative example."

Kong Qingwei said: "We can no longer tolerate such perfidious actions on the part of Vietnamese authorities. It is the ardent wish of the border inhabitants to hit back hard at the arrogant Vietnamese aggressors. Since our frontier troops started counter-attack in self-defence, the cadres and masses in our county have been very active in supporting the front. We will cooperate with the front. We will cooperate with the frontier troops in teaching Vietnamese authorities a good lesson."

#### YUNNAN PEASANTS RECALL SRV ATROCITIES, DISTURBANCES

OW202135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 20 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Yunnan border front, February 20 (XINHUA)--People of various nationalities in Yunnan border areas accuse Vietnamese aggressors of unbridled war provocations and atrocities of strafing peaceful civilians. They firmly support Chinese frontier forces in counterattacking Vietnamese aggressors and defending China's border regions.

Among the accusers were commune peasants who were beaten and crippled, women raped by Vietnamese aggressors, old men bereft of their sons, orphaned children and Chinese nationals driven out from Vietnam. They said that the Vietnamese authorities had perfidiously opposed China, sending armed personnel across the border to occupy Chinese territories, plant bamboo spikes and land mines, build defence works, strafe and shell Chinese border areas, causing heavy casualties and losses in property.

Wang Bihui, a woman worker with the Hekou County Power Administration, said two armed Vietnamese crossed the border on October 2 last year. They hit her 14-year-old son Qian Weidong on the head with clubs when he was bathing on the shore of the Honghe River, and dragged him across the border for more tortures. Six days later, he floated back across the river, his body swelling and covered with injuries. His left arm was broken. Wang Bihui burst into tears at this point. She said it was most gratifying that the frontier forces rose to the occasion and counterattacked Vietnamese aggressors.

Zheng Shenglong, a peasant of the Yao nationality of the Yunling production brigade in Malibo County, said that one night last summer, three armed Vietnamese broke into his house, handcuffed him and dragged him away. He showed frontier guards the scars on his body and the handcuffs.

After Zheng Shenglong was abducted to Vietnam he was cruelly beaten. Later, he escaped and returned home. Fellow villagers helped him break the handcuffs with a steel saw.

When he learned that Chinese frontier forces rose to fight back at Vietnamese aggressors he applied to join in the counterattack.

Villagers in Tongziwan area of Funing County said at a meeting that armed Vietnamese personnel encroached upon Tongziwan area on several occasions last year and even dug trenches near their villages.

They shot and wounded 31 Chinese border inhabitants, forcing many people to leave their home villages.

People in Pingan Village in Chingping County recalled how armed Vietnamese personnel crossed the border and strafed their village from time to time, causing disturbances in this once peaceful and tranquil village.

Many other border inhabitants accused Vietnamese aggressors of raping Chinese women and robbery.

Many people pointed out that production in a number of factories was disrupted, cultivated land was left to waste and schools were closed as a result of the incessant armed provocations by Vietnamese authorities in China's border areas.

Wei Youqing, a commune peasant from Jinshuihe production brigade in Jinping county, said: "Last year when the rice was flowering, armed Vietnamese personnel crossed the border more than once to destroy dams and flood large tracks of land. We lost more than 25,000 kilograms of rice.

"From last winter onward, Vietnamese aggressors made trouble with increasing frenzy. They opened fire at commune peasants working in the fields, seized our draft animals, boats and ploughs. All this made it impossible for our brigade to work the nearly 30 hectares of rice fields and collect the cassava plants."

With the time for spring sowing and ploughing approaching this year, the commune peasants had been anxious that they could not work their fields. They were glad the frontier forces had counterattacked the Vietnamese aggressors. They quickly rebuilt dams and made preparations for ploughing. They said only by counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors could they work in peace and proceed with the modernization programme.

#### YUNNAN MODEL WORKERS PLEDGE TO SAFEGUARD PEACE

OW191956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, February 19 (XINHUA)--Model workers and peasants in southwest China's border province of Yunnan today expressed their determination to increase production and safeguard local peace and tranquillity against Vietnamese aggression.

Locomotive driver Yin Zichang, a deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, said: "As a locomotive driver for 25 years, I have transported large quantity of material aid to Vietnam. But the perfidious Vietnamese authorities ordered their troops in recent months to fire at Chinese trains and kill our armymen and civilians. We will never tolerate this.

"In support of our frontier forces who are striking back in self-defence at Vietnamese aggressors, we are making redoubled efforts in locomotive maintenance so as to carry more and run faster."

National outstanding machine-building worker Liu Qiying of the Kunming electric motor plant did 25 years' work in seven. Now he is doing the work for 1999. He said to XINHUA: "I will complete three days' work in one to support the frontier forces in fighting back at Vietnamese aggressors."

Engineer Dai Renli of Yi nationality, who is a Yunnan Provincial model worker at a dyeing and printing mill, pledged at a meeting before he and his workmates started today's work: "I will support the frontier forces of the People's Liberation Army in fighting back at

the Vietnamese aggressors by turning out more products of good quality." He and his workmates have worked out a new plan, determined to complete this month's work in twenty days.

Li Nong, a model worker who was awarded a medal by the State Council for increasing production and who is now a deputy director of the Agricultural and Forestry Office of Kunming City, said: "In the past, we Chinese people saved on food and clothing to support Vietnam in its war of national salvation. Today, the traitorous Vietnamese authorities ordered their troops to kill the Chinese people and invade our territory. That is going too far.

"Our frontier forces are counterattacking the aggressors. This expresses the wish of the entire populace of Kunming. Together with the masses I am determined to produce more grain to support the frontier troops."

Now in his sixties, Li Nong makes a round of state farms and production brigades in the city's suburbs to help the workers and peasants fight against drought and prepare for a good harvest this year.

#### YUNNAN RIBAO CALLS FOR END TO FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

HK240743 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 79 HK

[YUNNAN RIBAO 23 February contributing commentator's article: "Concentrate All Hatred on Lin Biao and the Gang of Four"]

[Excerpts] A current important issue is to concentrate all hatred on Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminate alienation and strengthen unity. This is of major practical significance for further consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in the province and insuring that the focus of the party's work is shifted in a timely and decisive way to socialist modernization.

In the 2 years and more since the gang of four was smashed, an excellent situation of stability and unity has emerged in Yunnan as a result of the efforts of the whole party and the cadres and masses. This is a splendid thing. However, we must also clearly see that a number of factors unfavorable for unity exist. There is still some alienation among certain comrades, which has not yet been completely eliminated, and some knots have not yet been completely untied. Hence they do not get on well with each other. This seriously hinders the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. This situation is mainly due to Lin Biao and the gang of four, who caused splits, plus the repeated political movements over many years and the expanded scale of the class struggle, resulting in many grudges among and fissures between comrades. The complexity of the problem is increased by the fact that these things have been mixed up with bourgeois factionalism, individualism and sectarianism. We must profoundly understand the harmful nature of this situation, analyze its causes, and handle the problems in a correct way.

The major issues of right and wrong have now been clarified. We are facing the urgent task of achieving the four modernizations. We cannot allow this situation to continue. We must concentrate all hatred on Lin Biao and the gang of four, and certainly not on our own comrades.

All our comrades should support each other in work and battle together. They should not strive to score points off each other over past problems, but should advance in unity on the new Long March. We must strengthen proletarian party spirit, eliminate bourgeois factionalism and get rid of bourgeois individualism. Factionalism in the party is prohibited. All unprincipled factional disputes must be completely cleared up.

ZHOU HUI, OTHERS SPEAK AT NEI MONGGOL BROADCAST EXPOSURE RALLY

SK231155 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 79 SK

[Report by station reporter (Wu Junmin) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Shi Yunxiang) on Nei Monggol's wired broadcast rally]

[Text] A region-wide wired broadcasting rally was held recently by the party committee of this autonomous region to thoroughly overthrow the two big unjust and false cases of the "Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique" and the "adverse February current in Nei Monggol." Cadres at and above the banner and county levels and masses of all nationalities across the region listened to the live relay of the rally.

Attending the rally were responsible persons of the party, government and army in the autonomous region, including Zhou Hui, Wang Due, Kong Fei, (Wang Yilun), (Huang Hou), Baoriledai, Liu Jingping, Yun Shiying, Zhang Pengtu, (Li Wen), Huang Jujun, (Bu He), (Peng Mengyi), (Jiang Yi), Meng Qi, Wu En, (Zhang Rugang), Liu Chang, (Lin Jili), (Wang Liangtai), (Dong Reqiang), (Li Counyi), (Song Guozhu) and (Zhang Degui). Also present were Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court; and (Fan Shijun), chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate. Others attending the rally included responsible comrades of various regional departments, committees, offices, sections and bureaus, various mass organizations and various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties. The rally was presided over by Comrade Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional party committee.

Comrade Wang Duo, secretary of the regional party committee, read out a resolution to thoroughly overthrow the cases of the "Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique" and the "adverse February current in Nei Monggol. He said: In May 1966, at the work conference held in (Qianmen) Hotel by the North China Bureau, that big henchman of the Lin Biao antiparty clique framed and attacked Comrade Ulanhu in the tone of Lin Biao's coup d'etat fallacy. He concocted various false charges against Comrade Ulanhu, such as "opposing the party, socialism and Mao Zedong Thought," "undermining the unity of the motherland," "practicing national splittism and revisionism by establishing an independent kingdom" and "the biggest power holder in the Nei Monggol party organization taking the capitalist road." In the wake of this, those active followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the former regional party committee framed and overthrew large numbers of revolutionary cadres at both high and low levels in the region, especially veteran Monggol cadres in the party, government and army, as members of the "sinister Ulanhu clique." They were bent on pushing the ultra-"left" line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, supported a few evil chieftains who were anxious to stir up trouble, and instigated some people among the masses who lacked a clear understanding of the true facts to launch covering attacks on the leading cadres at all levels and go in for beating, smashing and looting. In January 1967, they proceeded with a counterrevolutionary power seizure campaign from high to low levels by closely coordinating with the counterrevolutionary January storm in Shanghai. On 22 January the NEI MONGGOL RIBAO power seizure incident occurred. Following that, they planned and directed the serious incident of assaulting (?the office) of the Nei Monggol Military District. As a result, the situation of Nei Monggol was thrown into grave disorder.

Comrade Wang Duo continued: The action taken by the vast numbers of cadres and masses to expose and criticize the above-mentioned crimes received firm support from the broad masses of commanders and fighters of Nei Monggol Military District. However, those few followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the former regional party committee slandered this revolutionary action of the cadres and the worker-peasant-soldier masses as a counterrevolutionary adverse current in Nei Monggol. They alleged that Ulanhu's agents, such as (Wang Yilun) and Wang Duo, had collaborated with (Huang Hou), (Wang Liangtai) and others of the Nei Monggol Military District and stirred up this adverse current from high to low levels by supporting and utilizing the conservative organizations with the aim of restoring capitalism. On 13 April 1967, an incorrect decision was made as a result of sabotage carried out by Lin Biao, Chen Boda, the gang of four and that so-called "theoretician" holding a high-level post with the direct participation of (Wang Guanqing) and his ilk, and that decision was the so-called "eight articles." Those few responsible persons of the former regional party core group used this decision and took advantage of the power in their hands to go all-out to oppose the so-called "adverse February current" reversing the verdict against Ulanhu and branded the vast numbers of Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and worker-peasant-soldier masses in the region as "sinister henchmen," "vanguards," "bad counterrevolutionary chieftains," "old conservatives" and "rightists" in restoring capitalism and subjected them to cruel struggle, relentless blows and fascist dictatorship.

Comrade Wang Duo said: The communique issued in November 1967 on the founding of the Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee stated that the people across the region should take immediate action to launch an all-round general attack on all counter-revolutionary forces with the Ulanhu antiparty traitorous clique as the representative. A vigorous movement to dig out Ulanhu's sinister line and eradicate Ulanhu's pernicious influence was then started at both high and low levels throughout the region. What is more, a colossal unjust and false case of the New Nei Ren Party with Ulanhu as the general chieftain was dished up. This and other unjust and false cases created in our region contradicted the objective reality of Nei Monggol, reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, confused the correct with the erroneous line, split the revolutionary ranks and undermined the unity of people of different nationalities. They inflicted grave damage and caused very serious adverse effects on both revolution and production in the region. Of late, we have obtained approval from the party Central Committee to thoroughly overturn two big unjust and false cases, namely, the case of "Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique" and the case of "adverse February current in Nei Monggol," and to completely reverse the verdicts against the victimized comrades, exonerate them and restore their reputations.

Filled with the revolutionary righteous indignation of the proletariat, (Yun Zhaokuang) from the regional culture bureau, (Mu Zhiqing) from the Baotou municipal party committee, (Zhang Genlin) from the Wushen rubber plant and (Wang Liangtai) from Nei Monggol Military District made exposure and criticism speeches at the rally. Citing a host of incontestable facts, they exposed and criticized the towering crimes committed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers against the people of all nationalities and the cadres of Nei Monggol. They said that they would live up to the cordial concern and ardent expectations of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and pay attention to the interests of the whole and would neither concern themselves with trivial matters nor take account of personal favors or grudges. They vowed to promote unity with sincerity, unite as one to look forward, work for the four modernizations and contribute to the socialist modernization program.

A speech was also delivered by Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee. He said: After the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four concocted a series of frame-ups, wrong cases and false charges. The cases most harmful and with deepest influence on all of Nei Monggol were the so-called "Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique," "adverse February current in Nei Monggol" and "New Nei Ren Party." The big unjust case of the "New Nei Ren Party" has been thoroughly redressed after the issuance of the 20 April directive by the central authorities last year. Now with the approval of the party Central Committee, we thoroughly overturn the other two big unjust and false cases, namely, the "Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique" and the "adverse February current in Nei Monggol." We also totally affirm the achievements in both revolution and construction in this region during the 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. This amply reflects the desires which the cadres and masses of all nationalities have cherished for years and is a great event in the political life of the people across the region.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is China's first region of national autonomy established under the leadership of our party. The 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution was a period when Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary line dominated and the party's policy on national autonomy won brilliant victories. During that period, the regional party committee with Comrade Ulanhu as the first secretary and the party, government and army organizations at all levels correctly implemented the party's line, principles and policies and won tremendous victories in both revolution and construction by integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the reality in Nei Monggol. This contributed significantly to the promotion of national unity, maintenance of our motherland's unification and defense of the northern border region of our country. The overwhelming majority of cadres of all nationalities in Nei Monggol were good or relatively good. The vast numbers of cadres and masses of all nationalities worked for socialism; they never carried out antiparty and traitorous activities or practiced national splittism or restored capitalism. With the cordial concern of the party Central Committee, the three big unjust and false cases once causing harm to the whole region have now been overturned and all the related verdicts reversed thoroughly. The mental shackles formerly hindering the victimized cadres and masses of various nationalities have been shattered. Lin Biao and the gang of four have become criminals in the history of the Chinese nation. Those few responsible persons of the former regional party core group and the few factional backbone elements closely following Lin Biao and the gang of four will be seriously dealt with according to party discipline and state laws. This marks a great victory in our autonomous region's mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Comrade Zhou Hui continued: The focus of the party's work in the whole region is going to shift to socialist modernization. However, the development of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement is very uneven in the region, and in particular, we are confronted with a very heavy task of solving the questions left over from the frame-ups, false charges and wrong verdicts. It is hoped that all party organizations will make appropriate arrangements for manpower to grasp firmly the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and the implementation of the policies as well as the work in other fields. It is imperative to carry our task through to the end as successfully as we started it.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: We should value highly and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. We should not only make intensive efforts to solve questions, but also maintain an overall stable situation. For this reason, it is imperative to resolutely do away with interference from bourgeois factionalism, be especially alert against the insidious, crafty and foxy trick of sowing the seeds of discord and suspicion, and make further efforts to promote unity within the party and among the people of all nationalities. Also, we should actively respond to the call of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Cadres at all levels are requested to set an example by their own conduct, heighten their spirit and be models in uniting as one to march forward.

Referring to the tasks ahead, Comrade Zhou Hui said: The great Long March toward the magnificent goal of the four modernizations has commenced. The primary task presently before all party organizations and the vast numbers of cadres and masses in Nei Monggol is to advance agricultural and livestock production. This entails a rigorous test for our cadres at all levels. In evaluating a cadre, we should judge his character, his current view of his real nature, his behavior and its effects on his future behavior, his attitude toward the four modernizations and his ability to carry this program forward. We should determine whether he can quickly boost production and bring about a marked improvement of the people's living standards. Spring is the decisive season of the year. Time is pressing. Let comrades throughout the region work diligently with firm confidence. We will certainly be able to advance our agricultural and livestock production, and Nei Monggol will surely have a very bright future.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the vast numbers of cadres and masses of various nationalities have been tempered through many years of tortuous, complicated struggles and have thus greatly raised their awareness. We are confident that fresh achievements will be made continuously in the new Long March toward socialist modernization by relying on the vast numbers of cadres and people of all nationalities in Nei Monggol, provided that they will emancipate their minds, "start up the machinery," seek truth from facts, unite as one and make concerted efforts with one heart under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Meanwhile, we should constantly heighten our vigilance and persistently make good preparations against war so as to fulfill the glorious task of successfully defending the northern border region of our motherland.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING AWARDS RALLY--The Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a rally to commend and award advanced education workers of primary and middle schools. Attending the rally were Vice Minister of Education Li Qitao, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee Mao Lianjue, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the education work department of the municipal party committee (Liu Zhukun), responsible persons of related departments, and representatives of cadres and teachers from kindergartens, primary and middle schools. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 SK]

HEBEI GRAIN HARVEST--Hebei Province reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1978. By 20 January 1979, in addition to fulfilling its grain procurement task for 1978, Hebei had sold 367 million catties of surplus grain to the state at a negotiated price. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Jan 79 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN CALLS FOR INCREASED GRAIN OUTPUT

OW230309 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpt] At a recent meeting, Comrade Yang Yichen pointed out: In order to shift the focus of the whole party's work to socialist modernization, the most fundamental thing is to achieve success in promoting agricultural production. As far as Heilongjiang Province is concerned, we must maintain stability and make further progress. This year we should strive to increase grain output by 10 percent, based on the figure of the more than 30 billion catties of grain Heilongjiang produced last year.

On 17 February, Comrade Yang Yichen delivered a speech at the three-level cadres meeting in Zhaodong County. Earlier he visited Suihua, Wangkui and Hailun counties to learn about the local situation and give instructions on the work of these counties.

Comrade Yang Yichen pointed out: The state will raise the purchasing price of agricultural products while reducing the price of agricultural means of production. This is being done to help communes and production brigades accumulate funds and increase their ability to mechanize and modernize agriculture, to raise the level of distribution for commune members and to gradually improve the commune members' living conditions.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Yichen expressed the hope that the cadres and masses would penetratingly criticize the left opportunist line, emancipate their thinking, seek truth from facts, think soberly, observe discipline, follow the mass line, adhere to the collective leadership, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of vying with each other in carrying out various tasks and keep up with the new situation of shifting the focus of the whole party's work to socialist modernization.

MILITIA TRAINING 'IN FULL SWING' IN JILIN'S TUMEN MUNICIPALITY

SK250808 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 79 SK

[Text] Party organizations and people's armed forces departments at all levels in Tumen Municipality are conscientiously implementing the guidelines contained in the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and actively organizing the military training of the basic armed units of the militia to meet the need of safeguarding the four modernizations.

In training the militia, party organizations and people's armed forces departments at all levels in the municipality have paid great attention to the education of the militia cadres and militiamen, making them aware of the current situation and the need for preparation against war. Efforts have been made to further enhance their understanding of the importance of good training. As a result, they are undertaking training with great enthusiasm.

At present the military training of the basic armed units of the militia is in full swing in the municipality. In view of the salient features of future anti-aggression war, the training program gives prominence to strikes in three aspects and defense in three aspects [san da san fang 0005 2092 0005 7089], with particular attention to anti-tank strikes as a major training item. This makes the training program more suited to the needs of modern warfare and greatly arouses the militiamen's initiative to undertake the training.

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JILIN'S YANJI MUNICIPALITY CONDUCTS MILITIA TRAINING

SK250941 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 79 SK

[Text] To conduct the military training of backbone militiamen, the Yanji Municipal People's Armed Forces Department has recently set up a teaching group under the personal command of the department leaders. A strict attitude has been taken in every aspect, from preparing the training materials to teaching the militiamen, and from theoretical courses to on-the-spot training.

In view of the salient features of future war against aggression, stress has been put on strikes in three aspects and defense in three aspects [san da san fang 0005 2092 0005 7089] in drawing up the training program. To enable the trainees to learn military techniques as quickly as possible to meet the need of preparedness against war, the training method used is to grasp the major items, conduct training in different specialized fields and [words indistinct].

This training method has achieved fairly good results. Through training, militia battalions and company commanders and backbone militiamen have a fairly good grasp of the fundamental knowledge of strikes in three aspects and defense in three aspects, the principles of various tactics and knowledge about the distribution and application of various kinds of weapons.

LIAONING CPPCC MEETING RETURNS ASSETS TO BOURGEOISIE

SK232344 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 79 SK

[Excerpts] From 9 to 13 February, the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fourth enlarged Standing Committee session in Shenyang Municipality to discuss implementation of the policies on the united front and the national bourgeoisie.

On behalf of the Liaoning Provincial party committee, (Zhang Tiejun), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the session. He said: The united front work in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution was carried out under the cordial concern of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and under their direct leadership. Our province, like the country as a whole, always took Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a guiding principle in united front work. The overwhelming majority of cadres in charge of united front work were good or fairly good. Our province's achievements in united front work could have been impossible without the common efforts made by the provincial CPPCC committee, the various democratic parties, the (?industrial and commercial federation) and the patriotic personages from all circles. Their achievements in the work were essential. The various fallacies of Lin Biao and the gang of four, who negated united front work, and all false charges fabricated by them against the various democratic parties and patriotic personages must be overturned.

He said: As for the deposits of the bourgeois industrialists and businessmen which were confiscated and frozen during the great cultural revolution, it is necessary to lift the freeze and give the money back to the owners in one sum with accumulated interests according to the bank's rate. Other private property which was confiscated should also be returned to the owners on a crash basis. [passage indistinct]

As to those industrialists and businessmen who have technical expertise and management experience and are willing to make contributions to the four modernizations, efforts should be made to use them, assess and determine their abilities and make proper arrangements so that their talents can be utilized. It is necessary to actively organize them, together with staff members and workers, to take part in the labor emulation drive and evaluate and compare their work. Those who behave well politically and score outstanding achievements may be commended as advanced producers or advanced workers.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, including [names indistinct], Zhang Qingtai, Chen Enfeng, [name indistinct], Ren Zhiyuan, Shen Hongtao and Niu Pingtu; deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the National CPPCC Committee currently in our province; representatives from the various democratic parties in the province; responsible persons of the CPPCC committees and the China democratic national construction associations from various municipalities, prefectures and leagues; and representatives from industrial and commercial circles, totaling more than 100 persons. During the session, participants listened to the work report by the provincial CPPCC committee and approved the appointments and dismissals of certain personnel. They also attended the third plenary session of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee as observers, listened to the important speech given by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and the work report made by Hu Yimin, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and carried out a sincere discussions.

#### LIAONING PROVINCE MARKS SOVIET ARMY DAY

SK250627 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 79 SK

[Text] This 23 February will be the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Liaoning branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Association laid wreaths at the monument of the Soviet Red Army heroes who died in the war against Japanese imperialism and at the tomb of Soviet Red Army martyrs in Shenyang. The ribbons on the wreaths bear these words: "Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war!"

Participating in the presentation of the wreaths were Zuo Kun, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Li Liquan), vice chairman of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Shang Ke), responsible person of the Liaoning branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Association; and other responsible persons of Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality.

In Luda Municipality, the revolutionary committee of the municipality and the Luda branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Association presented wreaths at the monument of Soviet Army martyrs in Stalin Square in Dalian and the cemetery of the Soviet Army martyrs in Lushunkou District. Vice Chairman of the Luda Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Kang Zhuangqiang) and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the wreath presentation ceremony.

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